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ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON STRATEGIC NUCLEAR BALANCE

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO

AU241412 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Interview with Aleksey Arbatov, specialist on military-political problems at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, entitled "Dangerous Upsurge of the Arms Race," conducted "recently" by APN "observer" Vladimir Ostrovskiy especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO -- place not given]

[Text] Recently Vladimir Ostrovskiy, APN observer, talked with Aleksey Arbatov, specialist on military-political problems at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, on questions related to the new U.S. MX strategic missile system.

Question: What goal is the United States pursuing in deploying the new MX ICBM at a time when U.S.-USSR negotiations on reducing and limiting strategic weapons are being held in Geneva, and when there is parity in the two countries' nuclear power?

Answer: First, one has to point out that the strategic parity which has been reached is a result of the mutual balancing of the total number of disproportions in the two countries' strategic weapons. In the process of developing nuclear weapons, the USSR has given preference to land-based missiles, while the United States has given preference to sea-launched missiles and the Strategic Air Force. Naturally, in this situation, the primary component of the USSR strategic weapons (the MBR land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles) cannot be equal to similar systems, which are of secondary importance in the U.S. nuclear forces. If we permit the Soviet ICBM's to be equal to the smallest U.S. component (in terms of the quality of warheads) -- land-based ICBM's -- this would mean that the USSR would find itself in a position in which its forces would be significantly smaller than those of the United States.

As far as the story disseminated by the United States about the "vulnerability" of the land-based Minuteman missiles is concerned, it does not correspond with reality and aims at justifying the creation of the new quality generation of strategic missiles.

If we compare other disproportions in the balance of the two countries' strategic forces, we will discover that the United States has an advantage in the number of warheads (more than 8,000) and in sea-based missiles of strategic aviation.

Question: Why, then, is it necessary to deploy the MX missiles?

Answer: Washington's intention is to change the disproportions in the strategic balance in its favor without affecting those differences that are in its favor -- more precisely, the sea-based missiles and those of the Strategic Air Force. In order to implement its designs, the United States began to develop the new and powerful MX missile, aimed at striking heavily protected targets on the territory of the USSR, including the ICBM launching silos, something which is clearly mentioned in the U.S. President's strategic program for the 80's.

It has been planned to direct the MX missiles against the largest component of the USSR strategic forces because these missiles are the most accurate among the fastest so-called defensive means of the United States, and are thus considered the most effective for inflicting the first nuclear strike. If they are deployed, the MX missiles will really become a strongly destabilizing system, which will increase many times the danger of war.

Question: If one can judge by the latest variant on deploying the MX missiles, the so-called "tight deployment", by utilizing the Minuteman silos, too, MX will turn into a first-strike weapon.

Answer: This variant confirms your conclusion. Furthermore, after the noisy campaign about the "vulnerability" of the Minuteman ICBM, the Americans intend to use the old and "vulnerable" Minuteman silos for the MX.

This plan shows that the United States is not greatly concerned about a probable "Soviet strike" and that it intends to deploy a missile system aimed at the most important part of the Soviet means of retaliatory [otveten] strike. It is absolutely clear that the United States is planning a first strike.

Question: Consequently, Washington thinks it is possible to use nuclear weapons and therefore is developing nuclear weapons, including the MX missiles, within the concept of the so-called attainable superiority.

Answer: The Pentagon thinks that nuclear weapons can be used on the battlefield, like conventional weapons, for conducting war. Unfortunately, across the ocean there are many military strategists who in their plans go far beyond the political and strategic reality of our time. They think a nuclear war is possible and admissible; at the same time, they are trying to convince the public of this, despite the fact that such war would be suicidal or, more precisely, would annihilate biological life on earth. Despite the fact that at the moment the strategic parity between the USSR and the United States is an objective fact, Washington accepts it only formally, without agreeing to it in essence.

Question: The U.S. press repeatedly reports that only 100 MX missiles will be deployed. Do you not think that this number is deliberately being understated?

Answer: Who can guarantee that only this quantity of MX missiles will be deployed? Who can prevent the United States from deploying more missiles in its underground silos? Nobody. And this is the secret purpose of the Pentagon variant already mentioned. There is only one conclusion: The MX is a very provocative weapon, which feeds the illusions about a possible victory in a nuclear war. This is a factor which could well induce the Pentagon to increase the number of MX's and thus to create an ever more destabilizing military-strategic situation in the world.

Question: Does this mean that the possibilities of preventing the nuclear catastrophe which threatens the world have sharply decreased?

Answer: In essence, in my opinion, the question is different: In the century of parity of nuclear forces it is very difficult to change this parity in anyone's favor because each side can find some means of counterbalancing. It is true that the United States has never abandoned the idea of inflicting a first nuclear strike. It is also true that the world has few guarantees that the United States will not utilize the additional stimuli for such a strike created by the MX missiles. At the same time, however, the USSR cannot and will not allow the smallest retreat from the principle of equality and equal security of the countries. The violation of the existing balance in the two countries' nuclear forces would be fatal for the future of the world. The USSR thinks that the correct way of guaranteeing the security of the countries and removing the danger of a nuclear war lies in adopting those measures to really limit the arms race and reduce the arms that would not violate existing parity.

The USSR has done a lot in this respect. The official declaration that the USSR would not use nuclear weapons first is a very important practical step in this direction. This step is of great significance for stabilizing the entire international situation.

Bratislava PRAVDA

AU241304 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Aug 82 p 6

[Interview with Aleksey Arbatov, Soviet specialist on military-political affairs, by APN observer Vladimir Ostrovskiy: "Is Asymmetry in Strategic Equilibrium an Error?: The Issue Is the Overall Balance of Forces" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The APN news agency carries an interview with Aleksey Arbatov, expert on military-political affairs and author of the book "Security in the Nuclear Century and the Policy of Washington" (published in Moscow), on the American approach to strategic equilibrium, the full text of which we publish. The interview was conducted by APN observer Vladimir Ostrovskiy.

[Question] The White House recently published President Reagan's letter to the chairman of the U.S. Congress [as published; presumably letter to the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, dated 23 July] in which he assesses the asymmetry in the ratio of U.S. and USSR nuclear forces as dangerous and the SALT II treaty as erroneous because it approves this asymmetry. Could you explain the essence of the American approach to this problem, whether it would be possible for the nuclear potential of the two big powers to present a mirror image?

[Answer] The endeavor to weigh the various factors of strategic equilibrium on the most accurate scales and to balance them is a most complicated task requiring intensive long-term negotiations. It was not for nothing that it took 7 years to draft the SALT II treaty. That is natural. Let us take a look for example at the following fundamental factors -- the Soviet Union and the United States have different geopolitical and geostrategic positions. The two sides cannot eliminate these factors by means of an agreement. The differences in the geostrategic position lie in the fact that America has extraordinarily good access to the world's oceans and has traditionally concentrated on an intensive buildup of the fleet. It is no coincidence that the United States has given preference to sea-launched missiles.

The USSR is also a great sea power, but its access to world oceans is, for various reasons, more complicated than that of the Americans. This access is restricted on all sides by geographical straits or channels. The exit from the Black Sea, for example, is restricted by the Bosphorus; access to the Mediterranean Sea, by the Dardanelles; exit from the Mediterranean Sea, by Gibraltar. The exit from the Barents Sea is restricted by Nordkapp on Tan Mayen Island, Greenland, Iceland and Scotland. NATO deploys very strong naval defense forces here. No agreement can eliminate this objective factor. Even if there were an equilibrium in sea-launched nuclear weapons, the Americans would have a clear superiority thanks to their easy access to the ocean.

Another thing -- the existence of bases abroad: The U.S. submarines and naval fleet have bases abroad. The Soviet Union does not. This makes it possible for the Americans, for example in the case of submarines, to stay longer in areas patrolled by combat vessels.

Let us take the air forces, and here, too, we can ascertain differences in the development of this type of strategic weapon. The Americans traditionally concentrate on heavy bombers. Just think of the strategic bombers of World War II. From this arises the Pentagon's emphasis on the aerial component of the triad. In the 1950's it was the main strategic force of the United States. To this day it remains an important element of the American triad, mainly in connection with the plans to equip the Strategic Air Force with missiles having a flat trajectory. The mighty aerial component with bases abroad is also a geo-strategic factor giving the edge to the United States.

And there is yet another, equally important, factor. In NATO the United States has allies who also have nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union does not have such allies. It is obvious that this factor, too, cannot be eliminated by an agreement. One has to take this into consideration when elaborating an agreement on the two sides' forces.

The strategic forces of the two big powers have not been developing along identical lines, and they differ above all in technical properties. Differences in development of technology, military doctrines and traditions, and differing operational principles, have also determined differences in the strategic weapons of the two sides. The Soviet Union has traditionally concentrated more on land-based missile forces, while the United States has concentrated on sea-launched and on the Strategic Air Force.

All these factors, including the nuclear devices of the U.S. forward bases, which the Soviet Union does not have, objectively create great disproportions between the nuclear weapons of the two sides. In spite of this, the two sides are mutually in balance. Of course, a mirror repetition of nuclear components would make it much easier to compare and balance them, but in the real world such mirror images cannot be achieved.

On the whole, the strategic equilibrium constitutes the equilibrium of disproportions, and no matter how reluctant we are to begin, we cannot avoid the task of accurately balancing these disproportions so as to balance the advantages of one side in some parameters and components with the advantages of the other side in other areas.

[Question] The process of control of these components is very difficult and requires much time. This being the case, why is the symmetry envisaged by the United States unacceptable to the Soviet Union? After all, you yourself have said that a mirror image of the two sides' strategic potentials would make the process of balancing them easier.

[Answer] First, the symmetry envisaged by the United States is not a correct one. The Reagan administration proposes to balance the two sides according to the number of warheads in two components only. At the same time, the United States would like to achieve even more -- symmetry in one of the carriers' components within the numerical ceiling of those components. And what component has the United States chosen? Not the bombers, in which the United States has more than a threefold superiority in carriers, not missiles in submarines, in which it also has a threefold superiority in combat warheads over the Soviet Union. It has chosen that part of its forces in which the Soviet Union has superiority -- land-based missiles. In the Soviet Union about 70 percent of combat warheads fall into this component of the strategic forces, whereas in the United States it is only 20 percent. Should these components become balanced, a situation would arise in which the main component of the Soviet strategic forces would be equal to the second-class part of the American triad.

Taken as a whole, the American forces would then naturally acquire supremacy over the Soviet forces, since the nonequivalent [nerovnoznacne] components would have been balanced. The means in which the United States has supremacy would remain outside the framework of limitations. Here the carriers would include the U.S. Strategic Air Force, and the combat warheads would include sea-launched missiles.

At first glance this could seem to the uninitiated to represent an equilibirum; but in reality it is an imbalance. Any agreement, any treaty must be based on an objective correlation of the existing forces. Only then can the two sides reduce the level of these forces in a way that does not harm the security interests of either of the two sides.

The American approach to strategic balance is fundamentally wrong. It is oriented toward acquiring unilateral advantages for the United States. Such an approach leads into a blind alley from the very beginning.

[Question] In your reply you have shown that the asymmetry of the two sides' strategic components is a natural one. Not only for historical reasons, but because this cannot be otherwise today. The SALT II treaty reflected this. Why have the Americans not grasped this fact, if it is so obvious?

[Answer] Among the Americans there are people who do not understand this fact. These people represent the lesser evil. One can explain to them the substance of the problem, and show them how incorrect their approach is.

But among the ruling U.S circles, above all those formulating policy in the spheres of SALT and strategy, people prevail who understand very well that the potentials are asymmetrical and that there is no other way to proceed than to strive to achieve a precise balance in the total [sumarne] forces of the two sides. But in spite of this they would like to ignore this reality.

We must not underestimate the danger of such an approach, when people have chosen a deliberately prejudiced method from among those available for calculating individual components. Not only do they refuse simply to acknowledge the existing symmetry, they also put forward many sophisticated arguments, to which it is useless to reply.

Question: What arguments are these?

Answer: For instance, they arbitrarily declare that the Soviet land-based missiles are a destabilizing system, based on the claim that these missiles can allegedly deliver a first strike, which must be understood as an attack against the ground components of strategic forces, whereas the U.S. sea-launched missiles and Air Force are allegedly incapable of delivering such a strike. This is not true.

First, R. Reagan's strategic program for the 80's places the sea-launched Trident II missiles on a first strike against the Soviet Union's well-defended land-based missile-launching pads. Second, the missiles with a flat trajectory, with their terrific precision, are capable of hitting pin-pointed, well protected targets. Thus, the American approach does not reflect the true situation in the least.

One could cite many other variants showing that the Trident II missiles and the missiles with a flat trajectory are the destabilizing factor.

If we were to suppose that a conflict between the two sides would begin with conventional weapons, the U.S. Strategic Air Force could in the meantime reach the borders to launch missiles with a flat trajectory. [as published] If we approach the matter objectively, we see that the American concept of stability, of the selective setting-apart of land-based missiles as the most destabilizing means, is clearly untenable.

The United States is not proposing this concept for the sake of the balance and equal security of both sides. As L.I. Brezhnev said: "The blind alleys in the international arena do not crop up of their own accord. They are created artificially...It is extremely important to lead out of the blind alley the most topical question of the present -- the halting of the armament race, and disarmament.... We are willing to honorably traverse our half of the road, and we want to make it easier for the other side to make the right choice."

The arguments in R. Reagan's prejudiced standpoint in his letter to Congress and the Congress' resolution on the American standpoint in the SALT negotiations both reflect the logic of extreme rightwing U.S. circles, a logic which totally refuses to consider the legitimate interests of the other side's security. Clearly, this kind of logic cannot be the foundation of an agreement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. REACTION TO USTINOV

LD250954 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2139 GMT 24 Aug 82

["The Tactics of Keeping Silent" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug (TASS) -- The precise appraisal of the problem of disarmament given by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov in reply to questions posed by a TASS correspondent and the setting out of specifi measures which the USSR is taking to advance the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe were obviously not to the liking of certain people in the West, particularly in the United States.

They do not have -- nor can they have -- any facts to disprove the points made by the USSR minister of defense, his exposures of the true state of affairs of the "zero option" proposed by the U.S. side and the false version making the rounds of the ruling circles in Washington that the United States is "lagging behind" the Soviet Union in the field of strategic armaments. Then, on the other side of the ocean, they decided to resort to the method of keeping silent or, to put it simply, to conceal the truth from their own citizens, writes observer Colonel Ponomarev in the army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today.

This stand by those in power in America and the vast propaganda service they have created stems from the whole course of the U.S. administration, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer. To let the ordinary American have access to the replies of the USSR defense minister would mean to present themselves as opponents of disarmament and initiators of the arms race. This is precisely what is now frightening the people in the White House, because the scale of the antiwar movement in the United States itself is so wide and because the realization of the deadly menace of preparation for nuclear war, be it "limited," "protracted" or anything else, has spread so far.

WEINBERGER LETTER ON NUCLEAR WAR: 'SMOKESCREEN'

LD250920 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 25 TASS -- The Pentagon has made a clumsy attempt to deny American and world press reports saying that the Reagan administration has adopted the notorious concept of a long nuclear war. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has sent a letter to a number of newspapers describing these reports as inaccurate. The Pentagon's chief, trying to play on the wide-spread anti-war and anti-nuclear sentiments in the USA, did not even hesitate to state that the U.S. administration does not believe that there can be winners in a nuclear war.

This statement by the American defence secretary sounds unconvincing because he said quite recently that the United States will "prevail" over the Soviet Union in a long exchange of nuclear strikes. It is indicative that a Pentagon spokesman could not answer the question of how to reconcile such contradictory statements of the defence secretary. Local observers stress in this connection that Caspar Weinberger's letter to the newspaper is nothing but an attempt to create a "smokescreen" over the Reagan administration's nuclear plans, which have touched off public protests in the USA. The same Pentagon spokesman had to admit on Tuesday that the impression was created that the government is preparing for a long nuclear war. This "impression", however, is based not on "distorted press reports", as the Pentagon asserts, but is a consequence of Washington's course toward building up the U.S. nuclear arsenals.

WEST'S ARMS REDUCTION POSITION 'PRETENTIOUS'

LD250608 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- Pretentious and groundless, this is how today's IZVESTIYA sums up allegations of bourgeois propaganda that the draft treaty on mutual reduction of armed forces and related measures in central Europe that was prepared by the West represents a better basis for talks than the draft agreement suggested by socialist countries.

The Western draft lacks a most important component constituting the crux of talks, the commitment for arms reduction, the article says. The reason for this, naturally, is not forgetfulness or some technical misunderstanding. No, this is the logical development of the West's stand in the past years, starting with its proposals of December 1979. The Western side then dropped this matter from the first stage, dimly hinting of the possibility of its being considered at the second stage; and now the West drops the question of arms reduction altogether.

It is well known, the newspaper writes, that the area of the application of related measures must be identical to the area of the reduction of the armed forces and armaments. And it is logical, for the measures of verification must be applied wherever reductions are made.

Western representatives themselves for a long time have not questioned this view. But then they changed their viewpoint suggesting that the sphere of some measures should be widened far beyond the limits of the agreed-upon area of reductions.

The West's project transgresses again and again the principle of equality, the similarity of commitments, IZVESTIYA stresses. Why, for instance, must socialist countries reduce their forces in immeasurably greater volumes than NATO? Why must the Soviet Union withdraw its forces by whole divisions while the United States will withdraw its forces by two-thirds by units while there is no indication what kind of units, and in any case not by brigades while one-third of reductions will be individual servicemen? [sentence as received]

After all this it can hardly be asserted, the way it is done in the West, that the draft by the West at the end of the 27th round suits the task of real lessening of military confrontation in the center of Europe, the article says.

LVOV ATTACKS U.S. MILITARIST NUCLEAR STRATEGY

PM241151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 82 p 6

[M. Lvov article: "International Security and Nuclear Adventurism"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are struggling to avert the threat of nuclear war. Their actions in the international arena, large-scale initiatives and proposals enjoy growing support from the world's peace-loving forces.

Under these conditions, the U.S. leading circles are trying to create the impression that they are not responsible for the increased danger of war but are even seeking to strengthen peace. President Reagan has begun to make such statements in recent months.

Nothing can be further from the truth. If you carefully read leading American figures' speeches about the essence of military policy, analyze the American rearmament programs and think about the essence of the strategic concepts put forward by Washington, you are bound to conclude that the current U.S. course is by no means geared to peace. By rejecting the principle of equality and equal security -- that fundamental principle in the nuclear age -- the American course is eroding the main foundations of the peaceful structure of interstate relations and is now the main source of the growth in the danger of war.

Setting out the Reagan administration's views on strategic problems a little while ago, Clark, adviser to the U.S. President for national security affairs, declared: "Our interests are worldwide and conflict with the interests of the Soviet Union." He added: "Our strategy must be to use armed forces to achieve specific political goals and to do this rapidly and on terms favorable to the United States and our allies." What is this if not a fundamental guideline for a long-term military political confrontation with the Soviet Union and the seizure of dominant positions on a world scale?

This extremely dangerous line is no mere political slogan. It forms a basis of the entire military policy of one of the world's biggest and mightiest powers and is underpinned by the largest military programs in all U.S. history.

New systems of nuclear arms, both intercontinental and medium-range, both ground-launched and submarine-launched, which deliver warheads to targets with increased accuracy, are being created within the framework of these programs. Production of long-range ground-, air- and sea-launched cruise missiles is being developed.

The development of space military systems has begun. The military chemical arsenal is being updated and considerably increased, and production of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons -- being started.

Simultaneously with this, preparations are under way for a sharp buildup of American forward-based strategic facilities -- medium-range nuclear weapons -- on the West European bridgehead. Forward-based facilities are also deployed in the Far East, the western Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

All this shows that the current American administration hopes to change in its favor the basic parameters of the strategic map of the world and to replace the strategic balance by U.S. military superiority.

The strategic plans for utilizing the military machine thus created are well matched to these military-political ambitions. More opinions about various strategic doctrines have been expressed in the United States in the last 18 months than in any previous decade. One moment they are talking about general nuclear war, the next about limited nuclear war, the next about brief nuclear war, the next about protracted nuclear war. You can hear talk of "individual nuclear strikes" and "graduated [dozirovannyy] nuclear escalation," of the "demonstration use of nuclear weapons" and of the "selective" use. The Reagan administration is replacing Carter's doctrine of "limited" nuclear war with a doctrine even more militarist and more hostile to the cause of peace and mankind. Describing the Pentagon's latest "strategic plan," THE LOS ANGELES TIMES wrote: "President Reagan's strategic doctrine goes even farther than Carter's document in formulating a posture on military operations in the course of a nuclear war in that it sets the aim of winning a 'protracted' nuclear war."

The very discussion in U.S. ruling circles of nuclear war, of different variants and "scenarios" for it and of the "advantages" and "shortcomings" of each of these as something commonplace and normal clearly demonstrates that representatives of the American administration regard nuclear war as permissible and acceptable. That is the first point. Second, despite the slight inconsistency in details, all the statements by American leaders on strategic questions are permeated by the same chief idea -- the idea of the first use of nuclear weapons and the hope of winning a nuclear war. Thus, in a recent interview U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger frankly stated that all the Pentagon's measures are directed toward securing superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war and concluding such a war on terms advantageous to the United States.

If you sift the great stream of statements and remarks by U.S. representatives on questions of nuclear strategy, they will be found to have two basic concepts on how to escape a retaliatory strike and secure victory after being the first to use nuclear weapons.

One is the concept of a "disarming" nuclear strike massively delivered against the other side's strategic forces, command centers and communication and troop control systems in the hope of destroying them and thereby averting a retaliatory strike.

However, the transatlantic strategists must be aware that for many reasons, chiefly the existence on each side not of any one type of nuclear weapon but of many types, the aggressor has no chance whatever of going unpunished.

What is the purpose of creating the new MX intercontinental missile, which has an accuracy precisely in line with the strategy of a first "disarming" strike? Why is the Trident II missile -- the first submarine-launched nuclear weapon system to possess that kind of combat capability -- being created? And why is it intended to impart the same performance as regards accuracy to the Pershing II medium-range missile, destined, according to the NATO plans, for deployment in West Europe?

Clearly, for certain American circles the temptation to create the potential for a "disarming" nuclear strike is stronger than their understanding that the first use of nuclear weapons would inexorably lead to the destruction of the aggressor should he venture to carry out such an insane action.

The other concept of American nuclear strategy is the concept of "limited" nuclear war, which presupposes using in Europe or in any other region of the world a part of America's nuclear weapons against the other side's armed forces or particular targets on its territory. The hope here is to confront the other side with an alternative: either political capitulation or assuming the responsibility for escalating the nuclear conflict on a global scale.

But these gambles, too, are the sheerest adventurism, adventurism that is generating tremendous danger for mankind. There can be no doubt that any use of nuclear weapons would entail a chain reaction. Hopes for the observance under these conditions of any "rules" of nuclear warfare would be absurd.

But if all this is so, any variant of the American strategic planning designed to win a nuclear war is in reality the planning of nuclear catastrophe. In his message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, L.I. Brezhnev described as incontrovertible and as crucial in the present international situation the fact that a nuclear war, were it to begin, could mean the destruction of human civilization and maybe the end of life on earth.

Such is the grim truth of the nuclear age: There can be no security for anyone on the paths of nuclear adventurism. A nuclear power can create a situation of security for itself only if its foreign and military policy pose no threat to the other side. As for hopes of strengthening your own security by achieving military superiority over the other side -- first, the plans for achieving such superiority are completely unrealizable and, second, any attempts in this direction can lead only to increased military tension and to a lowered level of security for all.

It is true that strategic stability based on an approximate balance of forces, though it is an exceptionally important precondition of general security in the nuclear age, is still not a guarantee of that security. Such quantities of weapons of mass destruction have been stockpiled in the world and the means of delivering them to the target are so sophisticated that mankind can rid itself of the lethal threat only by gradually lowering levels of military confrontation through implementation of agreed measures to limit and reduce arms and disarmament measures. There is no other way. Security and disarmament are inextricable.

The Soviet Union rejects in principle the line of military superiority. It does not seek this, but does not recognize that anyone else has that right either. The strategic military balance achieved between the socialist countries and the capitalist world is a factor curbing the aspirations of aggressive forces. Military balance at the lowest possible levels of arms -- that is the USSR's constructive approach to nuclear disarmament.

This is why the struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament has moved into the center of all international politics and of international public activity now that the U.S. actions aimed at undermining the strategic balance and at achieving military superiority have still further exacerbated the threat to international peace and security. All over the world people begin to realize that there is now no more important problem.

In his message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, L.I. Brezhnev noted that "if we are to single out the most important, the most urgent matter now disturbing people all over our planet, that statesmen and public figures in many countries of the world are racking their brains over, it is concern to stop the endless buildup of increasingly destructive types of weapons, to secure a breakthrough toward improved international relations and to prevent nuclear catastrophe."

For this reason the Soviet Union's decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was greeted in all countries of the world as an expression of great responsibility for the present and the future of mankind.

This decision -- adopted despite the complexity of the international situation -- made a deep impression on millions of people. They saw it as a powerful stimulus for radically lessening the threat of nuclear war and for strengthening trust in interstate relations.

But for this to happen it is necessary for the other nuclear states also to adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Then their use would effectively be excluded from the life of mankind. All aspects of international security would assume a completely different character, and new potential would be revealed for accelerating progress in resolving questions of arms reduction and disarmament.

Mindful of this and guided by the desire to help turn world events in a positive direction, the Soviet Union put forward at the same UN General Assembly special session a whole package of specific proposals united in a memorandum entitled "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race." This document says clearly and expressively: "A sensible concept of security in the late 20th century demands not the drawing up of strategic conflicts, but vigorous action to prevent their emergence. In the military sphere this means measures to end the arms race; in the politico-legal sphere it means settlement of international conflicts and crises through talks and strengthening of the principle of the nonuse of force; in the sphere of political morality it means above all renunciation of any propaganda of nuclear war and of saber-rattling at any flareup of international tension. The Soviet Union is in favor of making steady and consistent headway in all these directions." No matter how difficult it may be to resolve this task, united and purposeful efforts by peace-loving states and peoples can deliver mankind from the nuclear threat.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. POLICY ON ARMS EXPORTS

PM241455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Geyvandov "Political Observer's Notes": "Dollars That Reek of Blood"]

[Text] For over 2 months now the Israeli aggressors have been marauding on Lebanese soil. Rivers of Lebanese and Palestinian blood are being shed. Peaceful residents -- men and women, children and old people, entire peoples -- are being systematically and carefully exterminated. It is very real genocide. And it is being carried out with American weapons placed in the hands of the Zionist vandals, with the most modern and destructive types of weapons, weapons having an effect of mass destruction. But when a draft resolution demanding that Israel's rulers immediately end the barbaric aggression in Lebanon is put to the vote in the UN Security Council, the U.S. representative, quite unembarrassed, votes against the draft resolution, using his right of "veto."

Then he explains his behavior with cool cynicism. It turns out that the U.S. administration does not like a clause in this specific resolution calling on all UN members to refrain from selling weapons and giving military aid to Tel Aviv. Why? There is no need to spend a long time seeking the answer to that question. It is contained, in particular, in an article featured recently by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which reports: The Pentagon is currently finalizing the delivery to Israel of warplanes, self-propelled guns and armored personnel carriers worth a total of $1.5 billion.

The bloody business of the weapons trade has long been commonplace for the U.S. ruling circles. And with the Reagan administration's installation in the White House, the reputation of the world's biggest "merchant of death" has been firmly secured for the United States. This business is part of the global escalation of war preparations and the arms race and of the policy directed toward eliminating detente and toward confrontation, which have now become Washington's strategic course. "Weapons are the hard currency of foreign policy" is how a ranking U.S. State Department official proclaims his department's credo.

Here is the testimony of former official spokesman for the U.S. State Department H. Carter, who now works for the PBS television company and says: "The United States is a long way ahead of other countries when it comes to weapons exports." Bolstering his words with facts, he emphasizes that this year alone the volume of American arms deliveries abroad will double -- from $15 billion to $30 billion. Before -- in the period 1971-80 -- the United States had supplied other countries with weapons and military hardware worth $123.5 billion.

Yesterday the blood of Vietnamese, Kampucheans and Lao was on those dollars. Today it is the blood of Palestinians, Lebanese and Salvadorans. For the American "merchants of death" do most of their business in the developing countries in an attempt, in the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "To secure political influence and access to foreign bases" -- in simple terms, in an attempt to shackle the developing countries once again and to turn their territory into strategic military bridgeheads for American imperialism.

Adopting an overt course of the headlong escalation of American weapons exports, the current U.S. administration has now removed practically all restrictions on weapons sales to foreign states. However, one important nuance has been left: the client's political "reliability," from Washington's viewpoint. "The United States," that same H. Carter remarks, "is prepared to supply weapons to practically any regime that says it professes anticommunism or anti-Sovietism. American weapons are used by conflicting sides all over the world."

In what seems to be an attempt to whip up these conflicts and conflict situations, the American administration is now taking two particularly sinister decisions. The first of these is contained in an order by U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense F. Carlucci, who in late July ordered the U.S. Navy and Air Force leadership to help find buyers abroad for the new FX fighters as "part of President Reagan's campaign to step up weapons sales abroad."

It is a matter of using the entire might of the U.S. state apparatus to help the military-industrial complex (in the present case General Dynamics) to sell its lethal products on foreign markets. Carlucci's memorandum also indicates promising markets "found," he notes, "together with the State Department." Then there comes list of countries: Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia. "In all probability," Carlucci goes on to point out, "once our post-Falklands policy on Latin America has been clarified, we shall also want to promote FX sales in our own hemisphere."

The Reagan administration's stance on the question of American companies' export of materials and equipment that, in the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, may help other countries create their own nuclear weapons seems even more dangerous. The newspaper published a long article on this issue the other day and emphasized that administration spokesmen defend the present "more flexible" approach to this problem by indicating that the United States must become a more reliable and more influential supplier of nuclear materials as a result of this.

There is a sequel to the story of the publication of this item. Representatives of the Reagan administration hastened to issue a denial of the conclusions drawn in it. Then THE WASHINGTON POST carried an editorial that noted, in particular: There is truly something grotesque about the protests of the ranking representatives of the Reagan administration who are claiming that the current government is trying to retard the proliferation of nuclear weapons. "The truth, however, is the exact opposite," the paper emphasized.

Such are Washington's dirty deeds, which it tries to whitewash in the world public's eyes with the aid of equally dirty falsehoods and manipulations. But how can you present black as white? Right from the start of its days in the White House, the Reagan administration has developed a simple remedy -- blame the Soviet Union for everything. It is said that slander is like coal: If it doesn't burn you, it will dirty you. And first the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and then the U.S. State Department published statements the thrust of which boiled down to saying that the United States was lagging behind...the Soviet Union in the sphere of weapons exports.

At least two questions arise here. First, why have U.S. Government organs found it necessary to fabricate such falsehoods? The answer to that is provided by the following remark by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, an American paper: "The Reagan administration is using this to justify its own increase of weapons deliveries, which the U.S. President has described as a vital element in global defense and an irreplaceable component of foreign policy." Second, why is the American administration systematically ducking out of the Soviet Union's repeated offers to hold international talks on questions of weapons exports within the framework of a program for arms limitation and disarmament? That answer will clearly have to be: It has no intention of depriving itself of an "irreplaceable component of the foreign policy" of the United States.

W. BERLIN CITIZENS DEMAND NEUTRON WEAPON BAN

PM241007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Viktor Linnik, under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Justified Alarm"]

[Text] Over 60,000 citizens of West Berlin have signed a statement from the Working Committee for Peace, Cooperation and Mutual Understanding containing a demand for the banning of the neutron weapon. This is just one of the recent reports reflecting the growing movement of international public protest against the program, approved by U.S. President Reagan, for the production of this weapon.

As is well known, the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee recently decided to finance one of the components of the "neutron rearmament" program.

This program proposes to replace the more than 2,000 155-mm artillery shells with nuclear charges, with which the U.S. troops in Europe have been equipped for some 20 years now, with new shells containing neutron charges. At the same time, scientific employees of U.S. Government bodies are planning a compact nuclear artillery shell codenamed "W-82." This new "scion" of the U.S. military-industrial complex will emit six times more lethal radiation than standard types of nuclear weapons.

Apologists of the barbarous neutron weapon point out delightedly that the gamma radiation emitted when neutron warheads are detonated can create a radioactive "carpet" of extraordinary intensity. Approximately 100 kg of uranium-235 is sufficient to "spread a carpet" 1,000 km wide and several thousand kilometers long. But where, you ask, in densely populated Europe, can a zone of this breadth and length be found without subjecting millions of civilians to mortal danger? In addition the inclusion of the neutron weapon in the arsenal lowers the so-called nuclear threshold -- that is, it facilitates the unleashing of hostilities using weapons of mass destruction. It is no accident that the United States has recently begun to discuss the question of whether the decision to initiate an "exchange of nuclear fire" should be handed over to the commanders of individual U.S. units in West Europe. If only for this reason it is clear what unpredictable, monstrous consequences the neutron weapon threatens to produce for world peace.

The camouflage which the Pentagon is introducing with regard to the defensive nature of the neutron weapon can fool no one. Along with many military authorities in both East and West, former Pentagon chief R. McNamara has directly called the neutron weapon "a first strike weapon."

For this reason the voices of protest from the world public against the neutron variety of nuclear death are being heard increasingly loudly.

PRAVDA 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON WORLD EVENTS

PM231241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Yevgeniy Rusakov]

[Text] Mighty Force

In our age there are mighty forces capable of preventing war and rebuffing the imperialist lovers of adventures. These forces are primarily the socialist community countries.

The traditional friendly meetings now taking place in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries again show graphically that the USSR and its allies are the main bulwark of peace. At the meetings topical questions of the implementation of a firm course toward the consolidation of European and international security, the curtailment of the arms race, and the reduction of the threat of military political crises and a new world war are being discussed.

On 16 August Comrade L.I. Brezhnev met with W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. During the meeting it was noted with satisfaction that in all main spheres of social activity Soviet-Polish ties are continuing to strengthen on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual aid. The important role of Poland's economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in normalizing the Polish economy was noted.

Socialist Poland has become a target for the most acute forms of the imperialist forces' subversive activity and for unprecedented pressure from the U.S. administration. The results of the political and economic crisis are still making themselves felt in the country. However, as a result of the emergency measures and the Polish leadership's activity undertaken in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, positive changes are gradually taking place in the republic. As an inalienable link in the socialist community, Poland, by its policy of peace and good-neighborliness, is promoting the stability of the postwar system in Europe and the inviolability of existing borders.

At the 20 August meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, great attention was paid to the situation in Asia and the Near East. It was noted that the states of the Far East region can build their relations exclusively on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. With the existence of the sides' sincere interest and the renunciation of prejudices and distrust there are no problems which could not be resolved at the conference table.

The USSR and Mongolia have expressed the readiness to discuss with all interested states of this region paths leading to a radical improvement of the situation so that the peoples can concentrate on the solution of tasks of socioeconomic development and minimize individual and joint efforts to safeguard their security.

Yu. Tsedenbal stressed that Mongolia agrees completely with the propositions concerning China put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's well-known speech in Tashkent.

The unity of views and the cohesive actions of the fraternal countries in the international arena are of very important significance for the successful struggle for peace.

Two Approaches

The world public and political circles in foreign states greeted with great interest the replies given to a TASS correspondent by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister. They expressed clearly our country's position on the most important questions worrying mankind.

In particular it was noted that military equilibrium at the lowest possible armaments level is the USSR's constructive approach toward nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union is making persistent efforts to achieve success for the talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and of strategic arms as a whole and has made specific realistic proposals to this end. In the USSR's opinion, the mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals would be an important first step in halting the nuclear arms race.

But What About the United States?

When, early this summer, in Westminister Palace in London U.S. President R. Reagan officially proclaimed a "crusade" against real socialism, his administration had already managed to elaborate the main avenues of the new strategic doctrine. Calls for a "crusade" became the ideological consummation of the new strategy aimed at trying, with the aid of military force, including nuclear blackmail, to implement the illusory dreams of U.S. world hegemony.

These aims were the basis of the Pentagon document "Leadership in the Defense Sphere for Fiscal 1984 Through 1988." But it was recently supplemented by a plan, elaborated on Reagan's instructions, for ensuring "the potential for waging a protracted war against the Soviet Union."

The most dangerous aspect of the two documents setting forth Washington's new strategic credo is that they preach the "permissibility" of nuclear war and the possibility of "victory" in it. As THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, in publishing the latest directive, "President Reagan's strategic doctrine goes farther in formulating a posture on military actions during a nuclear war than Carter's document (the notorious Directive 59) for it sets a specific aim -- winning a 'protracted' nuclear war."

Let us recall that according to the Pentagon strategists' adventurist scenarios, since the adoption of the "flexible response" doctrine in the early sixties there have been three "degrees" of nuclear war. The first is "tactical nuclear warfare" using weapons of "limited" radius and yield, warfare which could allegedly be restricted to a single region -- Europe or the Far East. The second degree is "limited" strategic warfare providing for a precise nuclear strike against the enemy's strategic weapons in order to disarm him, avoiding a crushing retaliatory strike. The third degree is world nuclear war.

The last degree, Washington feels, does not leave even theoretical chances of "victory" or even of "survival." That is why the Pentagon strategists are trying to persuade people that nuclear war can be "limited," as THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, "to the destruction of the enemy's political and command centers while at the same time preserving analogous centers in the United States."

There is no need to say that the nuclear aggressor, whatever scenarios for "protracted," "limited" or other wars he might compile, would meet with a crushing retaliatory strike.

Nevertheless, the poisonous propaganda of the possibility of "victory" in a nuclear war is extremely dangerous for peace. It justifies the unprecedented U.S. "rearmament" program and is fraught with the danger that the Washington leaders will have illusions of impunity and of everything being permitted. As the London TIMES writes, "The danger is that as soon as President Reagan sets about convincing the Russians of the possibility of nuclear war and that it is possible to emerge from it the winner, he will in the end convince himself of this.... This could tempt him to run a risk which he might otherwise avoid."

The advocacy of the new aggressive doctrine of "brinkmanship" has caused profound alarm throughout the world. Millions of West Europeans have once again clearly realized which way Washington is leaning by pushing through the implementation of NATO's so-called "dual decision" to deploy Pershing II's and cruise missiles in West Europe. You do not have to be a military expert to realize that the Pentagon intends to use just these weapons to unleash a nuclear adventure in Europe. Nor do you need to be a specialist to realize what would be left of West Europe after a "protracted" nuclear war which the Pentagon reckons will last several months.

Yes, the movement for peace and genuine security is assuming unprecedented scope. The news of plans for a "protracted" nuclear war has elicited a storm of indignation in both West Europe and the United States. A protest letter was recently sent to President Reagan by 50 members of the U.S. Congress, who pointed out that "such a strategy will lead only to a sharp intensification of the arms race" and increase the nuclear threat.

Washington strategists will not succeed in driving the planet into a nuclear missile impasse. The struggle against the threat of war is growing.

The Righteous Cause Will Triumph

Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon is continuing. Israeli troops are advancing into northern and eastern regions, seeking to isolate the territory seized by them.

The Lebanese Government has approved a plan drawn up in conjunction with the PLO for the withdrawal of detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement from west Beirut. It has been officially announced that the evacuation of Palestinian fighters will be carried out in the presence of UN observers and of an international force which will include subunits from France, Italy and the United States. The first group of fighters has left the city.

Soon after the start of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, Britain's SUNDAY TIMES wrote that the 5-day military operations had paid Israel considerable "dividends." This was how it seemed to many people in the West at the time, and it is easy to imagine what far-reaching plans the Tel Aviv advocates of a "great Isreal" were making. But the blitzkrieg did not succeed. The whole world admires the courage of Beirut's defenders. Never before has the Israeli military encountered such long and staunch resistance, lasting more than 2 months.

The Palestinian detachments have courageously battled with the aggressor and inflicted heavy losses on him. They are departing unvanquished, having displayed true humanism. The decision to withdraw the Palestinian detachments from Beirut, N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, declared, was dictated by the desire to prevent the annihilation of peaceful inhabitants and the city's further devastation. However, this step, he emphasized, certainly does not mean the end of the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights.

Yes, the Palestinian people's righteous cause and their demand to create their own state receive wider support in the world than ever. At the same time there is the pressing task of ending the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and securing the immediate and full withdrawal of Tel Aviv's troops.

Mankind is profoundly indignant at the genocide being perpetrated by the Israeli military in Lebanon and the abetting role of its Washington advocates. This was confirmed once again by the UN General Assembly's extraordinary special session on the Palestinian question.

The present tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine and the tragedy of Lebanon are the direct result of the Camp David compact designed to give short shrift to the Arab peoples one at a time. And this is why the White House is now trying to reactivate the Camp David process. The Palestinian problem was discussed recently at a conference with the U.S. President. Washington intends to force through the same old scant "autonomy" -- that kind of gravestone beneath which it would like to bury the creation of a Palestinian state.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal pointed out during their meeting in the Crimea that it is impossible to arrive at lasting peace in the Near East either through separate deals or along the road of piracy, violence and genocide, as Israel has chosen for itself. Only a just comprehensive political settlement can reliably ensure the vital rights of all the peoples to whom the Near East is home.

And this solution is advocated by the Arab countries and the PLO leaders, who highly evaluate the Soviet Union's support for the Palestinians' just struggle.

And this solution was advocated by the UN General Assembly's extraordinary special session on the Palestinian question, which proposed convening an international conference under UN auspices and demanded an end to Israel's aggression in Lebanon. The assembly reaffirmed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and national independence. The resolution on these questions was approved by 120 countries. Only Washington and Tel Aviv opposed it and were totally isolated. The intentions of Israel and its American patrons to bury the Palestinian problem beneath the ruins of Lebanese cities and villages have failed.

The Palestinian people's righteous cause will triumph!

Mirror of Crisis

Last week again brought the West distressing news from the economic sphere.

In its report, the World Bank made a pessimistic assessment of the development of the world capitalist economy, predicting a further rise in unemployment. As the Federal Reserve System reported recently, the volume of industrial production again fell in the United States in July. For the first time since the war the army of the unemployed in Britain, according to official figures, has topped 3.2 million. All this is a reflection of the economic crisis which has hit capitalism since 1980. The acuteness of the situation lies in the fact that a more profound structural crisis of the West's economy has been added to the routine cyclical slumps which have ailed capitalism from the cradle. The crisis has been building up throughout the postwar years. And this means that its consequences are long-term, too. In particular, for the first time in its entire history, beginning in the seventies, capitalism has encountered steady "stagflation" -- a combination of economic stagnation and inflation. The rate of economic growth has fallen.

It has also become more complex to seek recipes for surmounting the economic troubles. As the World Bank pointed out in its report, the economic measures which the developed capitalist countries used profitably back in the crisis years of 1974-1975 "are no good today."

The White House has been forced virtually to admit the failure of its program for improving the economy, which became known as "Reaganomics." This is the only gloss that can be put on the U.S. President's recently announced plan to increase taxes by almost $100 billion over 3 years. And yet the administration came to power promising to improve the American economy by cutting taxes.

Only quite recently the publicity for "Reaganomics" was accompanied by boastful promises that the transatlantic "locomotive" would help to get the West's economy out of the quagmire of the crisis. The hopes have not been realized. The "locomotive" is not pulling. Here Washington is doing everything possible to ease its economic adversities at its partner's expense -- by means of high interest rates, protectionist measures and other such measures. Consequently, Washington is true to itself.

CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES ON EXPORT GAS PIPELINE

LD240617 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Summary] Nearly 40 km of large-diameter pipes have been laid to date on the Chuvash sector of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Work is due to be completed today on the flood-plain of the Malyy Anish River. Builders are also preparing (?to cross) a high tension electricity cable. This year in the Chuvash ASSR pipes are to be laid in one string from the Volga to the Sura River. The current rate of construction on this sector is 1 km a day.

TASS Report

LD250916 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Soviet builders have gained a wide experience in the rapid construction of super-long-distance pipelines, the newspaper PRAVDA writes in its leading article today. The Urengoy-Gryazovets-Moscow pipeline, the first of the six gas pipelines of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), has been built and attained its rated capacity in the year when it was commissioned. Pipes of the second trunkline, Urengoy-Petrovsk, have been laid earlier than planned. The commissioning of compressor stations is being finalized. An Urengoy-Novopskov pipeline is being built ahead of schedule. The laying of pipes along 3,000 kilometres of the pipeline has been completed.

Work is gaining in scope on the export-oriented Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the article reports. The railwaymen and river transport workers have already sent 2,700 kilometres of pipes to the pipeline builders. Due to the shock work of the builders, more than 500 kilometres of pipes were welded into a single line by mid-August and 250 kilometres of pipes were laid.

The builders of gas trunklines are provided with up-to-date equipment according to plan, the article points out. Until recently some specimens of machines made by a U.S. firm were supplied to Soviet construction projects. But the present U.S. administration, in an attempt to frustrate the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline, has imposed a ban on the sale of pipelayers to the Soviet Union. Within a short period of time Soviet engineering workers have set up a serial manufacture of Soviet-made machines.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have endorsed the patriotic initiative of the working collectives that have pledged to bring all the pipelines, including the export-oriented one, into operation on time, notwithstanding the U.S. administration's discriminatory actions. Soviet consumers will start receiving gas in amounts determined by the five-year target and the supply of gas for export will be effected in keeping with the concluded contracts, i.e. from January 1984, the newspaper emphasises.

FRANCE ORDERS COMPANY TO HONOR PIPELINE CONTRACT

Minister's Statement

LD241100 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Paris August 24 TASS -- It has been officially announced here that the French Government has ordered the French subsidiary of the U.S. company "Dresser Industries Incorporated" -- "Dresser-France" -- to supply the USSR under that contract with equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe. Within the next few days the first three compressors out of the ordered 21 for the gas pipeline will be delivered to the USSR.

Clarifying the decision, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of state and minister for research and industry of France, has stressed that the French subsidiary of the U.S. company should fulfill completely the contract under that order.

Delivering an address on television, he said it was inadmissible that "a foreign government issues orders to French companies." According to him, the French Government was assuming all responsibility in permitting "Dresser-France" to honour the contract concluded by it with the Soviet Union.

Jean-Pierre Chevenement stated in a communique released here that the French Government decided to take such measures to fortify the legal base in case of possible legal action by foreign courts and also to enable the interested French companies to continue manufacturing and supplying equipment to meet the delivery deadlines.

This stand, according to the French minister, is shared by West Germany, Italy and Britain. The British decided to resort to the practice provided for by a 1980 bill to protect their trade interests by prohibiting their companies to knuckle under to American diktat.

The day before the office of France's Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy announced that the government would resort to coercive measures. That is, if any of the four French companies having contracts with the USSR would comply with the U.S. ban on supplies of equipment for the gas pipeline.

The resolute actions of the French Government are approved and supported by the "Dresser-France" trade union organization which is a member of the General Confederation of Labour. The fulfilment of the Soviet orders will enable that company alone to preserve over 800 jobs.

Le Havre Demonstration

LD241704 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Paris August 24 TASS -- Workers employed by the company Dresser France have protested against the U.S. administration's discriminatory measures to wreck the "gas for pipes" deal, at a demonstration in Le Havre called by trade unions.

During the demonstration the workers vigorously condemned the U.S. administration's attempts to foil the "gas for pipes" agreement. They declared that the U.S. actions constituted open interference in the home affairs of France and supported the French Government's decision to ensure the fulfilment of the French firms' contracts, signed with the USSR, for the delivery of equipment for the gas main to carry Soviet natural gas to Western Europe.

Speakers at a rally, which followed the demonstration, warned that the frustration of the contracts signed under the "gas for pipes" agreement would result in the wholesale sacking of blue and white collar workers, employed by Dresser France's factories. The workers also demanded an immediate resumption of work to fulfil the orders for the pipeline, which had been suspended following a demand from the U.S. corporation Dresser Industries Inc last June.

The administration of Dresser France told representatives of trade unions at the company's factories that it had decided to continue work to produce the compressors for the pipeline.

FURTHER ON DENIAL OF PRISONER WORK ON PIPELINE

NC241044 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug. 24 (AFP) -- No prisoners are at work on the Soviet Union's Siberian gas pipeline, or any similar project, the Soviet minister for oil and gas industry enterprises has said. "Those who started this tall tale have no idea what is involved in the construction of a modern gas pipeline," Boris Shcherbina said in a NOVOSTI news agency interview, released today by the Soviet information office here.

"You need qualified and highly experienced specialists, workers, technicians, and engineers," he said, adding that most of the specialists working on the Euro-Siberian line had already worked on thousands of kilometers of pipelines. The Soviet Union has more than 40,00 km (25,000 miles) of pipelines. Fifty technical units, employing a total of 20,000 people, will work on the Euro-Siberian section and just as many on building the compressors, the Soviet minister said.

"The untruths distributed by a certain Western press demonstrate one thing," he said, "that, having not succeeded in frightening its Western European allies into renouncing the 'deal of the century,' Washington is using questionable means to turn Western opinion against construction of the Euro-Siberian pipeline."

W. GERMAN BANKER ON GAS PIPELINE, DETENTE

WA241230 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 32 Aug 82 p 22

[Interview with Friedrich-Wilhelm Christians by NOVOSTI press agency correspondent V.N. Markov: "Deutsche Bank: Cooperation for the Sake of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Despite Washington's attempts to undermine the basis of normal trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations among states, the West's business circles actively support a further expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This has been confirmed anew by the credit agreement signed in July 1982 in Leningrad with respect to the financing, by a consortium of West German banks headed by Deutsche Bank, of deliveries of pipe and equipment from the FRG for the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. In connection with the signing of the agreement, the board chairman of Deutsche Bank, Friedrich-Wilhelm Christians, was interviewed by the NOVOSTI correspondent V.N. Markov for EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

[Question] Mr Christians, both parties accomplished a great deal of work to sign the credit agreement. Are you satisfied with its results?

[Answer] Of course, I feel gratified and proud at our success in signing a major credit agreement despite interferences of a political nature that complicated our work. Considerable additional complications have arisen owing to the unprecedented growth of interest rates in international financial practice. It is quite natural that we -- the banks and suppliers -- will fulfill our contractural obligations. This has been repeatedly declared by the federal government with respect to, among other things, the project for the construction of the west Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. The banks cannot place under doubt their reputation as reliable and trustworthy partners, as otherwise the basis of their existence would be undermined. It is important to demonstrate circumspection and consistency in their activities instead of following momentary moods.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the most important changes that have occurred in recent years in inter-bank and trade and economic relations between our countries?

[Answer] The current agreement is the fifth. Exactly 10 years ago, in July 1972, we had signed the second credit agreement. Since then the volume of both credits and shipments of equipment and gas has increased. Although both parties cannot as yet be satisfied with the volume of mutual trade, the quality of their trade and economic relations at present is important. Now we have frank talks and resolve complex problems on the basis of mutual responsibility and with allowance for the interests of both parties.

During a session of a team of experts on banking and credit problems in Leningrad we listened with great interest to a report on the development of the USSR economy during the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the principal development problems of Siberia. I myself succeeded in visiting that land. Scientific and technological advances are expanding the possibilities for the colonization of Siberia despite the rigorous natural conditions of that land. What had been hardly a dream 10 years ago is now becoming reality. Siberia not only is a treasure trove providing your country with all that is needed to further develop its economy but also afford a broad field of activity for mutual cooperation of our countries in the long run. The Soviet Union remains to us an interesting, important, and reliable partner.

[Question] Some people attempt to create the impression that, supposedly, providing the Soviet Union with credit yields to it unilateral advantages. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The task of banks consists precisely in financing the exports of the industrial products of their country by utilizing the existing credit and financial mechanisms. By the same token, banks contribute to the development of a nation's productive capacities. In this particular case, the premises are being created by shipments of substantial quantities of equipment from the FRG in exchange for natural gas. Moreover the implementation of large-scale projects often proceeds with the participation of a large number of medium and small enterprises which not infrequently are incapable of financing their own exports. Incidentally, during the session of the team of experts on banking and financial problems, both parties supported the idea that the expansion of banking services, inclusive of financing on favorable terms, should contribute to broadening the exporting possibilities of small and medium FRG companies. We are convinced that successful cooperation and overcoming of obstacles on this path shall continue in the future as well.

[Question] How do you visualize the role of the business circles of the FRG in maintaining and developing the detente on the European Continent?

[Answer] We attach great importance to developing normal conditions for trade with the USSR.

The expansion of cooperation in trade and technology between the Federal Republic and the neighboring socialist countries is an absolutely natural process. Here we are not creating anything artificial. In this connection, some impermissible mutual dependence cannot come into question here.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of an office of Deutsche Bank in Moscow, exhibitions of pictorial art will be organized with its aid in the Soviet capital, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, and in our country as well. This will serve to improve mutual understanding and enable the population of both countries to witness the considerable fruits of the cooperation.

By virtue of our geographic position and historical experience, we should broadly, consistently, and circumspectly contribute to the improvement of mutual understanding and balancing of interests, even if this leads to disputes in the West.

U.S. SEES RADIO PROPAGANDA AS 'MIRACULOUS WEAPON'

DW240920 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary: "President Reagan's Miraculous Weapon"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has discovered a new miraculous weapon. It is not the neutron warheads whose production the United States has recently doubled, nor is it the binary weapons that the United States produces in series, nor is it the new missiles that Washington intends to station in the countries of West Europe. It is instead a weapon that combines the most varied qualities. It is far-reaching like missiles, penetrates all walls like neutron radiation, and is poisonous like chemical weapons.

It is the radio waves -- more specifically, inflammatory broadcasts to other states. The United States has three broadcasting systems doing this job, the semiofficial Voice of America broadcasting from Washington as well as the semiofficial stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe based in Munich.

These systems naturally were set up long before Ronald Reagan's accession to the throne in the White House. Now, however, they have become the object of the American President's very special care. Never before have the inflammatory broadcasts been financed as generously as today; never before have so many programs been produced; never before has the staff there been reshuffled as frequently and energetically. The White House always seems to think that even more clever and more brazen radio diversionists can be found.

The [word indistinct] of the inflammatory broadcasts which, by the way, have officially been declared by Washington to be one of the most effective means of U.S. foreign policy of course does not mean that U.S. interest in missiles, bombs and chemical weapons may have decreased. Not at all. People think instead of the effect of the imflammatory broadcasts in close connection with the effect of the missiles, chemical weapons and bombs. More specifically, they first want to work on the adversary via radio and then open the arms arsenals -- in other words, they want to use them on well-prepared soil, so to speak. First, war on the air and then a limited nuclear war in Europe. The one as well as the other are parts of a homogeneous whole, the homogeneous plan of American world domination.

The Americans palliate the war on the air by the so-called free dissemination of information beyond the state borders. Well, first of all, not information but disinformation is disseminated and inflammatory propaganda which harms relations between countries and can threaten world peace no less than the chemical and nuclear arms race. Second, the American leadership should undertake efforts [words indistinct] for its own people before enthusiastically talking about the free dissemination of information. It is well known that the Americans are among the most disinformed peoples in the world. This is (?due to) deliberate differences of opinion in the press, political show appearances on television and untruthful movies praising supermen from Texas as models who are allegedly qualified to dominate the world. If this is not totally clear to everybody, it certainly is to President Reagan.

The dissemination of information the American way at present is targeted on Europe, just as American nuclear missiles are targeted on the Old World. This information is merely capable of spreading on our continent Californian political morality as well as the lack of culture and manners of the Wild West. It adapts European international life to the standard of the cowboy movies made in Hollywood, an extremely dangerous prospect for our century of nuclear missiles. If Reagan knew history better and made its lessons his own, he would not harbor any illusions, since there were people before him who, like Hitler, had a special liking for using the miraculous weapon of inflammatory propaganda on the air. It is typical for aspirants to world domination to rely on miraculous weapons. It is, however, well known how they usually have ended.

INDO-PAKISTANI TALKS ON NORMALIZING RELATIONS

LD250215 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, commentary by Yuriy (Kirichetov)]

[Text] The media of South Asian countries continue focusing on Indian-Pakistani talks that ended in Islamabad recently. The main discussions at the talks centered around the need to normalize relations between India and Pakistan as early as possible and settle all the disputes existing between the two countries through negotiations. The sides also examined opportunities for expanding political, trade, economic and cultural contacts and exchanged opinions over a number of international issues. Both the Indian and Pakistani sides believe that on the whole the Islamabad meeting helped establish better understanding and promoted the relations of trust. The steady development of such trends in the international life of the Subcontinent is welcomed by all those who are concerned about peace in the region.

As local observers note, however, the talks also revealed considerable differences existing between the two countries. They lie first and foremost in the approach of the sides to the key problem -- the maintenance of security. India holds the view that peace and stability in South Asia can be assured only if the arms race is curbed and the use of force is renounced. Indian leaders declared that on many occasions. India's desire to work for curbing the arms race was reaffirmed in particular by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi during her latest visit to the United States.

The need to work to contain the arms race constitutes the basis of a draft treaty of peace and friendship proposed by India during the first round of India-Pakistan talks held in Delhi in January. It is obvious that the continuing arms buildup poses a threat to the security of the region, blocks the development of normal relations between the countries of the subcontinent and arouses the feeling of suspicious and mistrust toward one another. Experience proves that this is so. (?Preceding) in the past to all the armed conflicts in the subcontinent were periods of massive military preparations in Pakistan carried out with the help of its Western allies. This is often recalled by the public in India today.

As for Pakistan, its leaders obviously believe that the arms buildup is (?due) to create a certain balance of forces in the region. In other words, they try to ascribe certain peace-making functions to the arms buildup. This military-political concept, very popular in the American ruling quarters, is used by Pakistani officials for explaining the stepped-up modernization of the army that has been taking place in the last few years.

Pakistan today spends (?60) percent of its budget on arms. In the 1982-83 fiscal year it has allocated 22 billion rupees to be spent on military purposes. Plans have been worked out to set up more divisions and even to announce a total mobilization. The public in India and in some other countries bordering on Pakistan is particularly alarmed over the military and political agreements that Pakistan has signed with the United States. Under the agreements the United States has pledged to deliver to Pakistan 40 jet fighters of the F-16 type and other military equipment of the new generation, for a total sum of more than $4 billion. In the opinion of Indian military experts the scale of these deliveries surpasses many a time the requirements of Pakistan's defense. Moreover, the nature of these deliveries indicates that Pakistan seeks to consolidate not so much its defensive as its offensive potential. This is also revealed in the fact that 3/4 of the Pakistani Armed Forces are now concentrated on the borders with India.

Judging from press reports these contingents will be the first to get new offensive weapons that will come from the United States. One can see from dramatic developments in Lebanon where the accumulation of American arms may lead to. It is generally recognized that American military aid for Israel has encouraged the Zionist leaders to invade Lebanon with the aim of destroying the Palestinians.

The example of Israel and other recipients of American arms shows that attached to American military deliveries is the encouragement to solve any of the international issues from the position of strength. This approach serves as a detonator of armed conflict. Aware of this the progressive South Asian public stresses for the need to bring about the containment of the arms race in the Subcontinent and end the American deliveries to the region which are bound to serve the American interests in the long run.

INDIAN PRESIDENT THANKS LEADERS FOR MESSAGE

PM241137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and His Excellency Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

I thank you for your message of congratulations and good wishes on the 35th anniversary of our independence. Our main task since we acquired independence has been the creation of conditions promoting the attainment of our people's social and economic progress. We rate highly cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has helped India to advance along the path toward economic self-sufficiency and to join the world's industrially developed countries.

I share your conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR will continue to strengthen and to serve the interests of our two peoples and the cause of international peace and mutual understanding.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey wishes for good health and happiness to you and greetings to the great and friendly people of the USSR.

[Signed] Zail Singh

BABRAK KARMAL URGES RETURN OF AFGHAN EMIGRES

LD241600 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul August 24 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has addressed over the radio the Afghans who emigrated to other countries under the influence of false imperialist propaganda and urged them to come back home and to take part in building a new life.

The national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said, has dealt a mortal blow to the dominance of feudals and bureaucrats who were holding the Afghan people for a long time in poverty, disease and illiteracy and suppressing the legitimate rights of the people. The April Revolution opened a new path leading the Afghan people to freedom, happiness, complete liberation from the fetters of feudal and pre-feudal oppression and genuine culture and prosperity.

Following the victory of the April Revolution, Babrak Karmal said, those who had vast land estates, capital and unlimited power unleashed a war on the revolution. International imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, the reactionary regimes of the region, the Chinese hegemonists, reactionaries and feudals are taking part in this shameful war against our homeland. They resort to most barbarous crimes and subversive activities.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings were using Afghan emigrants to pursue their own selfish ends, trying with their help to take back unlimited power, land estates and capital.

We are disgusted and outraged by fratricide, division and strife among our people, Babrak Karmal continued. We have always struggled and continue to struggle for ensuring practical unity and strengthening fraternity between the big and small nations [as received] inhabiting our territory and for the integrity of our Afganistan. In future, too, we will make tireless efforts to achieve this objective.

At present no one in Democratic Afghanistan is persecuted for his religious, political or ideological peruasions unless he resorts to conspiracies and subversive activities against the people and revolution, the address stresses. The rights and freedoms, including the right to personal property, are protected in our country. Guiding ourselves by humanistic considerations, we announced in the decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA on June 18, a general amnesty for all those who had been misled.

The address urges the Afghans living in other countries to come back home. The homeland, the address says, will take you into its bosom. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said, will create every condition for the fruitful work of the returnees and ensure a life of peace and confidence for them.

We assure you, Babrak Karmal stresses, that your safety will be fully guaranteed. Our revolution is growing stronger, and ever more people are rallying around it. Practice shows that our party is gaining strength from one day to the next and that its relationship with the people is becoming firmer.

BRIEFS

DRA DELEGATION IN TASHKENT -- The DRA social representatives visiting the Uzbek SSR left Tashkent for Kabul on 18 August. The guests from the friendly DRA were in the Uzbek SSR for a week. During their stay they visited Tashkent, Samarkand and Andizhan and called on kolkozes and sovkhozes to confer with Muslim Uzbeks. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Aug 82 GF]

PRAVDA CITES SRV MINISTER ON SRV WORKERS IN USSR

PM240901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Correspondent M. Domogatskikh report: "Strength of Workers' Friendship"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, August -- A little over a year ago a protocol and an agreement on cooperation in training manpower reserves were signed between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

"These are very important documents," SRV Labor Minister Dao Thien Thi says. "They demonstrate the internationalism and fraternal attitude of the USSR and an understanding of our country's urgent requirements for highly skilled cadres for the development of the socialist economy.

"The Soviet Union will take a specified number of our workers every year to work at its industrial enterprises. In the USSR, the workers from Vietnam will be able not only to become first-class specialists but to familiarize themselves better with the Soviet way of life and to make their contribution to the further consolidation of fraternal friendship between the peoples of our countries.

"In connection with the new Soviet-Vietnamese agreement, imperialist propaganda and the Beijing press, which echoes it, have mounted a malicious slander campaign in an attempt to make out that white is black. The monopoly press tried to raise a din about 'the status of Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union.' The enemies of the socialist countries dreaming of undermining the community of fraternal peoples by any means are pretending not to have heard that the envoys from Vietnam, under the agreement, are on an equal footing with Soviet workers.

"The results of the first year of the implementation of the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement," SRV Labor Minister Dao Thien Thi said, "show that everywhere -- in Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donetsk, Kemerovo and Rostov-na-Donu -- a hospitable reception awaits the Vietnamese workers. They are surrounded by the care and attention of their brothers -- the Soviet workers.

"The peoples of our countries are maching in single formation in the struggle to build a new world. They are joined by the unity of their goals and ideals. Truly fraternal relations and the strength of the working people's mutual assistance -- that is the basis of our mutual successes."

KPRP PROPAGANDA DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM200949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Acquaintance With CPSU Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] propaganda and education section visited the Soviet Union 4 through 15 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, had talks at the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom and familiarized itself with party organizations' work for working people's communist education.

W. GERMAN DEFENSE 'EXPERT' ON USSR ARMS POLICY

LD241752 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 24 Aug 82

["Who Is It That Distorts Facts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Expert of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] on defence matters Manfred Werner who is deputy chairman of the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] group in Bundestag must surely be aware of the basic principles of the Soviet military doctrine and foreign policy that were set out in speeches by Soviet leaders. If he, nevertheless, distorts these principles he does this premediatedly. The CDU expert is very eager to slur the policy of the Soviet Union by presenting the Soviet Union as an aggressor and at the same time to whitewash the dangerous militaristic course of the Reagan administration presenting Reagan as a dove. How else can one assess the interview given by Mr Werner to the newspaper SUDKURIER?

Facts should not be distorted, he said. "It is precisely the Soviet Union which holds that it is possible to win nuclear war".

Mr Werner, aren't you distorting the facts? Are you unaware of the numerous statements of the Soviet leaders, specifically Leonid Brezhnev's statement that it is dangerous insanity to try to win in nuclear arms race, to count on the victory in nuclear war, that the thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership are aimed at preventing nuclear war altogether, at eliminating the very threat of its outbreak?

In the same interview Manfred Werner tries to justify the Pentagon's preparations for a long nuclear war by alleging that the United States thus wishes to prevent the Soviet Union from starting such a war.

Doesn't Mr Werner know that it is the United States which started the nuclear arms race and that the Soviet Union is doing its utmost to prevent nuclear war? Is not this precisely the aim of the Soviet Union's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? What is it if not the dangerous nuclear plans that prevents Washington from assuming the same obligation?

It is precisely the expert of CDU, who, contrary to his own assertions, distorts facts.

W. GERMANY'S EHMKE CONCLUDES UKRAINE VISIT

LD230328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] faction in the FRG Bundestag, spent 4 days in the capital of the Ukraine. He had a talk with the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. He visited the VDNKH [Exhibition of the Achievements of National Economy] of the republic and the Institute of Superhard Materials of the Ukrainian Academy of Science. The guests from the FRG saw an exhibition of the Kiev branch of the Central Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum. Today Ehmke left for Tashkent.

MARINES IN BEIRUT ENDANGER POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD250432 Moscow TASS in English 0429 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 25 TASS -- The American administration intends to send its troops to Lebanon, despite dangerous consequences the step might have for a political settlement of the crisis situation there.

As was reported by a Pentagon spokesman, more than 800 American Marines are to land in the area of west Beirut within the next two days. He asserted that the Marines were to be moved to the Lebanese capital to "supervise evacuation of fighting men of the Palestine Liberation Organization from the city." But he avoided answering the question why these shock American units are to be transferred to Beirut at a time when the process will actually be over. The Pentagon spokesman asserted that the advanced group of Marines had already come to west Beirut. He was compelled to admit that on the whole in the eastern part of the Mediterranean there are now 30 American war ships, including aircraft carriers Forrestal and Independence.

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR ISRAELI 'CRIMES' IN LEBANON

LD241520 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 24 Aug 82

["American War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Official Washington is leaning over backwards in an attempt to evade responsibility for the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the Israeli military on the Lebanese soil. "We did not know, we had no idea, we could do nothing," various representatives of the U.S. administration -- from the top ranking officials to clerks -- are repeating. Steady, gentlemen, who will believe you?

Hardly had Israeli tanks rumbled their first kilometers across the Lebanese territory, when the U.S. AP agency reported that the Israeli thrust into Lebanon was no surprise to the Reagan administration, as Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon had informed the then U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger about that during his visit to Washington. As is usually the custom, the administration refuted that, but alas, Sharon himself reiterated his statement, and following him former U.S. President J. Carter did so.

This is how matters stand. It proves that they did know, that they did have an idea, but what about the "we could-do-nothing" claim? It is the same thing: They could, but did not do anything, as that was not the intention of the White House.

It was precisely the USA, which was the only country to have opposed at the UN Security Council the resolutions demanding an end to the aggression and immediate, unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. And the USA was the only country to have voted against the use of sanctions against Israel as is envisaged by the UN Charter, including an end to arms supplies to it. And in the light of these new facts, which have become known to public, this stand of the U.S. delegation at the UN is assuming a particularly sinister meaning.

It was clear to the whole world that in launching one aggressive action after another against the Arabs, Israel is drawing not only on political, but also on direct military support of the USA. Almost one hundred percent of the weapons of its army are U.S.-made. But few knew that it was precisely on the eve of the Israeli thrust into Lebanon that U.S. arms supplies to Tel Aviv sharply increased. As the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER pointed out, quoting the Pentagon's secret figures, in the first quarter of this year they increased almost ten fold as compared with the same period in 1980, and amost fifty percent as compared with the first quarter of last year.

One thing shall be reminded in addition that this rapid growth started right after the signing in Washington -- as a follow up to the Camp David deal -- of an American-Israeli "memorandum on strategic cooperation." It must be noted, for that matter, that Washington has more than once "suspended" it. As we see, that was also a lie. Preparations for the aggression were carried out full speed ahead: from the supplies of the most barbaric means of killing people to the inspection of Israeli troops and military bases by American generals and admirals.

Yasir 'Arafat has described the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people as an "American war." And whatever verbal juggling can be used in Washington, this fact, and consequently responsibility for the crimes in Lebanon cannot be evaded.

Shultz Remarks

LD241822 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Aug 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] U.S. information media are continuing a hypocritical propaganda campaign about the United States' so-called peaceful message in the Middle East. This artificial fuss alleges that new elements have appeared in U.S. policy. In this respect, recent statements by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz about the Middle East made at a press conference in Washington and in a statement to NBC attract one's attention.

What did Shultz tell the world, which has become used to the fact that the United States does not want to take into consideration the rights of the Palestinians or the interests of establishing just and lasting peace in the Middle East? In circumstances like these the proverb is apt: The mountain gave birth to a mouse. Shultz spoke about a kind of development in the borders that exist [word indistinct] at present, and (?said) the Palestinian people would get the right to vote when the conditions in accordance with which they will be (?administered) are defined. Yes, Shultz did use the expression: (?will be administered). It is quite obvious to everyone now that, according to Shultz, one is not allowed even to talk about any self-determination for the Palestinians or setting up their own independent state. Therefore, it cannot be said there has been any change in U.S. policy.

Worse still is the statement by the U.S. secreatary of state after the massacres in Lebanon that U.S.-Israeli relations are still solid. He added: We fully honor our commitment to support Israel's security. This can only be described as a new absolute endorsement by the United States of any fresh Israeli aggression in Lebanon itself, or in Syria or in Jordan -- both of which Sharon directly threatened -- or against any other Arab country. Israel so far has covered all its piratic actions against the Arabs in the Middle East under the pretext of so-called security.

In light of all this, Shultz's allegations about the United States' principled adherence to peaceful solutions and its ability to be a constructive force in this region appear very ridiculous.

Habib Role

LD242058 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arabic World 1630 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Unidentified commentary]

[Excerpts] Reagan's administration is exploiting Lebanon's tragedy for its own purposes with unprecedented insolence. It covertly encourages the Israeli military clique to breach the departure operations of the Palestinians from Lebanon, makes too much fuss about its course aimed at removing the consequences of the Israeli provocations and alleges that it is playing the role of peacemaker in the region. But this stance of Washington is a logical continuation of the policy of the Reagan administration toward the Israeli-Lebanese war which has been raging for over 2 months.

It is common knowledge that world public opinion has described the bloody crimes being committed by the Israeli aggressors against both the Lebanese and the Palestinian people as total genocide. The idea of setting up an international tribunal, like the Nuremberg tribunal, to try the Zionist criminals has received comprehensive support worldwide. It is also clear to everyone that the responsible officials in Reagan's administration should occupy their place in the dock by the side of the Zionist leadership because the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the bloody massacre in Beirut could not have taken place without Washington's direct encouragement.

It is not fortuitous that Washington has tried to maneuver and prevaricate in an attempt to portray itself as a mediator who is doing his best to settle the Lebanese crisis. For this very reason the Reagan administration has sent its special envoy, Philip Habib, to the Middle East. But his very first steps exposed Washington's total hypocrisy as he played the role of defending the Israeli-Zionist leadership. All his efforts in essence have led to warning both the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinians to accept the capitulatory terms. The cease-fires arranged by Habib were always exploited by Israel to reorganize its forces and prepare for another phase of aggression. There is every reason to fear that Habib's activities are nothing but a screen for the Israeli military units to reorganize their forces to deal a deadly blow to the Syrian formations, particularly in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

In light of all these facts it can be said that the flagrant participation of the United States in the Israeli aggression on Lebanon is considered a total application of the adventurous policy being practiced by the Reagan administration in the Middle East aimed at imposing absolute Israeli-U.S. hegemony over the region. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that the Israel-U.S. aggression against Lebanon represents a grave threat to the safety of the entire Arab nation and its independent national entity.

Statements at UN

LD250658 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Representatives of many Arab countries at the United Nations firmly denounced the United States' ominous role in unleashing the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and in Tel Aviv's policy of genocide towards the Palestinian people. In a talk with journalists, the permanent observer of the League of Arab States at the United Nations Clovis Maqsud has said that the events in Lebanon are the direct consequence of the Camp David separate deal, that was concluded by Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo behind the back of the Palestinian people. The events in Lebanon have been a pointer to the absolute groundlessness of expectations of some people in the Arab world that the Camp David agreements would allegedly give Palestinians certain possibilities for the exercise of their right to self-determination. It is no wonder, he stressed, that the Egyptian leadership felt great confusion after the Israeli invasion. It is absolutely obvious that it is only through a comprehensive settlement with the equal participation of all sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, that durable peace can be brought to the Middle East.

Hardly anybody still doubts that the Camp David conspiracy, inspired by the United States in its strategic interests in the Middle Eastern region, spurred Israel for aggression against Lebanese and Palestinians, said Syria's permanent representative at the United Nations Diya' Allah al-Fattah. It was exactly that conspiracy that earlier spurred Tel Aviv to an accelerated annexation of the Golan Heights and other occupied Arab lands. We believed and believe that the United States bears responsibility for the blood of hundreds of thousands of innocent people, killed or wounded by the Israeli Army. Our children, women and old men were killed with American weapons paid for with the money of American tax-payers. Cluster and phosphorous bombs were brought from the United States. There is no doubt that the Israeli aggression would have simply been impossible without Washington's military, political and economic aid.

CASTRO MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT PRAISES PLO'S EFFORTS

LD241900 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Havana, August 24 TASS -- The Palestinian people together with the progressive patriotic forces of Lebanon have given a befitting rebuff to the Zionist aggressors and thwarted all plans of Israel and the United States to destroy the Palestinian resistance movement in a blitzkrieg. This is said in a message sent to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The world, he said, had seen, with admiration and surprise, how Palestinians led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole lawful representative of the Palestine people, had defended their inalienable rights with exemplary heroism and intrepidity.

Fidel Castro strongly condemned U.S. criminal complicity in the aggression in Lebanon, imperialist support to the Zionists' crimes in Beirut and Washington's political manoeuvres in a quest for such a way to resolve the conflict, which would meet only Tel Aviv's interests. The current U.S. administration, he said, was in actual fact the ideological inspirer of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese population. It had known in advance about plans to launch the aggression. The White House, nevertheless had given a go-ahead for it and accorded the interventionists its unlimited support.

The message stressed the need to enhance the unity of all progressive forces of the Palestinian people in order to ensure the attainment of the main goal -- the creation of an independent, sovereign Palestinian state, which was the only form of the ultimate resolution of the Middle East crisis.

The struggle of the Palestinian people was identical with the struggle of the peoples of Central America, which were now threatened with direct intervention by the U.S. military, the struggle of the patriots of southern Africa, and the struggle of the people of Cuba, which courageously countered all threats and provocations of U.S. imperialism, Fidel Castro emphasised in his statement.

He offered to accept in Cuba 500 Palestinian children who had been left orphans after the Israeli aggression in Beirut so that they could continue their studies at a school, which would be given the name of "The Battle in Beirut". That would, Fidel Castro said, be a modest manifestation of solidarity with the Palestinian brothers. The Cuban people, he said, hoped that thereby they could help blunt the sharp edge of the horrible consequences of Israel's barbarous aggression.

ISRAEL HINDERING SMOOTH PLO EVACUATION

LD241820 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The first 4 days of the Palestinian evacuation from beleagured Beirut have been darkened by a series of incidents. More on that from our observer Mikhail Glebov, and this is what he writes:

As a matter of fact, the complications set in on the very first day when French paratroopers from the disengagement force who arrived in the Beirut port found out that the Israeli troops, contrary to the agreement, had not been withdrawn. Then all of a sudden all communication lines were cut off; for nearly 24 hours Beirut had no links with the outside world and silence shrouded the course of the evacuation. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports said that workers at the communiations centre openly spoke about sabotage. And, on the second day of the evacuation, for several hours Israeli gunboats did not let transport vessels with evacuated Palestinians leave the port.

The Israelis were making ever new demands. For instance, they insisted on a detailed list of the evacuees, again in violation of the agreement reached.

In a bid to play down such incidents American officials went on record as saying that hitches and complications were inevitable since the evacuation involved thousands of people. Perhaps, but the character of such complications from the very first hours leaves the impression that some people want them, and Tel Aviv has shown it abundantly clear that it has a stake. (?Thus) Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that Israel intends to renew shelling in case some delay in the evacuation (?occurred).

The point is that one of the chief aims of the Israeli intrusion into Lebanon was an extermination of the members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It is the PLO that embodies the idea of Palestinian statehood, an idea recognized by the United Nations. It is the PLO that symbolizes the struggle against the separate agreements with Israel, which sanction its occupation of the Palestinian lands.

Tel Aviv is trying to materialize its plans with American backing. After another visit to the United States the Israeli defense minister stated bluntly that the American administration shared Tel Aviv's views in regard to the Palestinians and was granting to Israel all required means to combat them. The United States, by providing this assistance, aims to use Israel in order to build up its own positions in the region.

However, both Tel Aviv and Washington have an obstacle in the face of the PLO, and the Israeli Army has failed to crush it. The Palestinians are leaving Beirut unvanquished, they have preserved their militant spirit and organization. They are leaving Beirut in order to save its residents from Israeli bombs and shells.

This is why Israel still opts for a military solution to the issue by staging all sorts of provocations. Under all kinds of pretexts it seeks to retain its foothold in Lebanon. Tel Aviv, as a matter of fact, does not bother to conceal its intention to keep the occupation troops even after the departure of the Palestinians. So, with American backing, it is continuing its aggression in Lebanon.

ISRAEL 'FORCED TO AGREE' TO PALESTINIAN DEPARTURE

LD242200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from west Beirut]

[Text] The evacuation of Palestinian fighters from west Beirut continues in the Lebanese capital. For over 80 days they staunchly held out against the regular army of the Israeli aggressors and did not surrender. International disengagement forces are arriving in Beirut. Israeli tanks are very near and who knows, the aggressor might provoke some incident at any moment. That is how the Palestinian fighters are leaving west Beirut, with dignity and with honor. They are strictly observing the cease-fire agreement.

Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese national progressive forces, came to meet a group of Palestinian fighters leaving Beirut. Hundreds of Lebanese gathered here. They are greeting the brave defenders of west Beirut. See, the Palestinian fighters are being showered with rice. This is how you greet frineds according to Arab custom. Yes, the joint units of the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces heroically repelled the attacks of Israeli aggressors and it is precisely for this reason that the Tel Aviv rulers were forced to agree to the evacuation of the Beirut defenders. Despite the barbaric methods of the conduct of the war, with the use of American weapons for the mass annihilation of people, Israel could not force the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots to raise the white flag. The Palestinian fighters are leaving the Lebanese capital with their personal weapons and they are being seen off with gunfire salutes.

Our revolution, this Palestinians say, is continuing. We shall continue to resist the imperialists and Zionists.

The blood of Palestinian fighters and our Lebanese brothers has been shed here in Lebanon, and this cannot be forgotten. We Palestinians cannot be broken. We are fully determined to defend our right to live freely in our native land.

COSTS TO ISRAEL OF LEBANON AGGRESSION STRESSED

LD241746 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 August -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Israeli Finance Minister Yoram Aridor made a curious admission, addressing leaders of major Jewish organizations in New York on Monday. He said that in order to finance the war in Lebanon the population of Israel would have to pay additional taxes of one billion dollars odd. This is one of the boomerangs of the aggression unleashed by Tel Aviv in Lebanon. According to Western experts, the current Israeli aggression against the sovereign state of Lebanon had already cost Tel Aviv over ten per cent of the country's gross national product. But the Israeli aggression in Lebanon is by no means over. It is continuing and Tel Aviv is preparing to spread it to new areas, threatening other Arab states.

Israel was known to have one of the world's largest inflation rates even before the present aggression. As a result of the invasion of Lebanon the rate of inflation jumped to reach 30 per cent in July in average annual count. From the very first days of the aggression there has been a fresh considerable increase in the prices of foods and necessities. Israel has now the highest unemployment rate over the last decade -- nearly six per cent of the registered labour force. Tel Aviv's brigand policy leaves its sinister imprint on all aspects of life in that country.

The Israeli finance minister has come to New York at the moment not simply as the guest of the very powerful local Jewish community. He came to get new big dollar handouts for a further build-up of Tel Aviv's military machinery. It has been estimated that the U.S. aid to Israel only through official channels is more than seven million dollars a day. The Israeli aggression would be unthinkable without that large-scale support.

The sum of the additional tax burden on the population named by the Israeli minister, however big it may be, is incomparable with the enormous destruction and losses inflicted by Tel Aviv's aggression upon the Lebanese and Palestinians. But the current Israeli adventure in Lebanon is by no means of a local character. It has created a serious threat to all Arab countries.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALGERIA

LD250904 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, consisting of T.Kh. Koshoyev, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR [title as received] and Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, deputy of the Supreme Soviet, left Moscow today for the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on a working visit. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials as well as Algeria's charge d'affaires in the USSR, A. Amrani.

KUZNETSOV RECIVES DEPARTING ALGERIAN ENVOY

PM241301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 17 August in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his upcoming departure for home. A conversation was held which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA EXPLORES AIM OF SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT

PM241459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 82 p 5

[Mikhail Istomin "Commentator's Column": "Those Who Stand To Gain"]

[Text] A mutiny by a group of servicemen who initially succeeded in capturing a radio station, the police headquarters and the telegraph office has been crushed in the capital of the Seychelles. Commenting on these events, news agencies and the world press quite rightly recall previous attempts to topple President F.A. Rene's regime, which has been in power since 1977. Above all they recall the attempted coup d'etat in the Seychelles on 25 November last year. At the trials of the mercenaries irrefutable evidence was presented that the attempted coup was masterminded by agents of the Republic of South Africa national intelligence service and the CIA. A number of other Western states were involved in this and other attempts to oust the Seychelles' present government.

What is the reason for imperialism's incessant intrigues against this tiny island state? It is, the Seychelles newspaper THE NATION writes, the Seychelles' progressive domestic and foreign policy and its anti-imperialist orientation and consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries. The Seychelles Government consistently backs liberation movements in southern Africa, the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and the dismantling of the foreign military bases there, above all the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia, and the idea of turning the whole of this region into a zone of peace and progress.

The U.S. military, which is intent on creating more and more military bases in the Indian Ocean, finds the strategically convenient position of the Seychelles Archipelago, which is situated off Africa's east coast, extremely attractive. According to Washington's plans, it could serve as an important stepping-stone between the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia and bases in Kenya and Somalia to which the Pentagon already has access.

Recalling previous attempts at foreign interference is also apposite because the organizers of this latest rebellion also intended to rely on external assistance from imperialism and racism. G. Nichole, the conspirators' leader, openly called on the Republic of South Africa to "intervene in the events in the Seychelles."

The Seychelles people are intensifying their vigilance in the defense of their independence and sovereignty.

MADAGASCAR COUNCIL OFFICIALS HAILS COOPERATION

LD241106 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Antananarivo August 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Skvortsov writes:

Cooperation between Madagascar and the Soviet Union is of a fruitful, mutually beneficial character, Richard Andriamanjato, member of the supreme legislative authority of the republic -- Supreme Council of the Revolution -- said in a TASS interview.

Our countries, he said, will soon celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. The past years have clearly shown that they hold a common stand on all the main issues of the present. It is based on the striving for the establishment of a durable and just peace the world over, the joint struggle against the intrigues of imperialism.

We, Richard Andriamanjato said, highly appreciate the fact that the Soviet Union has always appeared and continues appearing as a consistent defender of the interests of the developing countries, and supports their striving for restructuring the international economic relations on a just basis.

Madagascar, he said, sets itself the aim of doing away with economic backwardness, which was inherited from colonialism. Due to cooperation with the USSR, our country had an opportunity to resolve successfully that difficult task.

The 1,200 tractors "Belarus" supplied by the Soviet Union have proved to be highly effective in operation in our country's fields. Tractor-drivers and mechanics are trained at a school in Antsiraba, where instruction is done by Soviet specialists. A large group of Soviet lecturers successfully work at Madagascar University. Annually more than a thousand Malagasy young men are sent for training at Soviet institutions of higher learning.

POST-COUP SITUATION IN KENYA SURVEYED

EA241340 Moscow in Amharic to Ethiopia 1530 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the "East Africa Last Week" program]

[Text] It has been disclosed in Nairobi that the Kenyan Government has decided to carry out some changes in the country's air force. It will be remembered that members of the Kenya Air Force participated in last month's attempted coup in Kenya. The commissioner of the Kenya police has also been relieved from his post. Students, journalists and other people are being arrested. So, the people who predicted that things would turn out this way have been proved right.

According to political observers, the coup was the result of the huge inequality between the social and economic lives of the new bourgeois and the rich landlords on the one hand and the poor working class on the other. In addition, Kenya is suffering from problems caused by the capitalist policy and the resulting economic chaos. Despite this, no one -- especially in the Western world -- thought that the internal conflict in Kenya could in a single moment destroy the capitalist growth and the (?reactionary) policies based on close relations with the West.

The bourgeois newspapers are currently giving a lot of advice to Kenya. For example, some of the advice calls for eradicating corruption and the officials' extravagant lifestyle and (?giving a voice) to government opposition. Even such superficial changes would require a restructuring of the Kenyan Government.

U.S. EMBASSY IN MOZAMBIQUE LINKED TO KILLING

LD241558 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Maputo August 24 TASS -- The traces of the act of terrorism in which prominent South African journalist and author, member of the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa Ruth First, was killed, lead to the U.S. Embassy in Mozambique. A statement to this effect was made to representatives of the police by Aquino de Braganza, director of the African Research Centre of Eduardo Mondlane University, who was also injured during the explosion in which Ruth First died.

The local observers recall that last year Mozambique's security services uncovered a CIA spy ring, which was guided by resident spies of the American espionage department, who entrenched themselves at the U.S. Embassy. Their aim was to stage acts of sabotage and terrorism in order to try to destabilise the situation in the young republic. The local press expresses the opinion that the U.S. Embassy in Mozambique serves as before as a net of terrorists and acts in close contact with the authorities of the racist South African Republic, which are pursuing a course for physical destruction of the opponents of the apartheid regime.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES NATO INTENTIONS IN FALKLANDS

PM241405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 5

[Nikolay Ognev article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Urgent Question"]

[Text] The UN committee on decolonization has set about discussing the question of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. As is well known, as a result of the armed aggression in the middle of this year, Britain with extensive U.S. support restored its colonial status on the Falklands. The British administration together with its NATO allies has now embarked on the creation of a large-scale naval base on the islands. These actions are causing grave concern to the Latin American countries. Some 20 of the region's states recently sent a letter to the UN secretary general requesting that the question of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands be included on the agenda of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

Indeed, reports from the South Atlantic region show exactly to what end Britain now intends to use the Falklands. A runway which, the British press writes, "can take any aircraft" including Phantom fighters, VC-10 military transport aircraft and others is rapidly being constructed near Port Stanley -- the islands' administrative center. Work is under way to create a ground-air defense system equipped with Rapier missiles and so forth. All this attests to the militarization of the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands.

This has long been sought by the NATO strategists headed by the Pentagon. The idea of extending the aggressive NATO bloc's sphere of operation to the South Atlantic region was first brought up for discussion in 1975. In the past few years Washington has unsuccessfully attempted to create a South Atlantic military alliance (SATO) under U.S. auspices.

Recent events convince us that U.S. imperialism has been deliberalty using the Anglo-Argentine conflict to penetrate the South Atlantic. This was borne out by the White House's multifarious versions "for a settlement" of the dispute between Britain and Argentina which invariably provided for the formation of a tripartite administration on the islands with the unfailing participation of the United States. Now talks are underway between Washington and London on the possibility of creating some "multinational forces" to maintain peace on the Falklands -- again with U.S. participation.

"The militarization of the Malvinas as a result of the appearance of a British, U.S. or multinational military base there," the Argentine journal SEMNA wrote recently, "could turn the South Atlantic into a new region of confrontation." This is not a step toward the normalization of the situation in the region but a step toward the even greater stoking of tension.

The penetration of the aggressive NATO bloc to the South Atlantic is fraught with serious consequences not only for Latin America but also for the whole world.

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ACTIVITIES

WA281427 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Text] A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 24 June 1982.

Obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, Ukrainian SSR ministers and leaders of other republic departments and organizations not in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission, obkom secretaries and oblispolkom deputy chairmen responsible for agriculture, first secretaries of a number of raykoms and gorkoms, leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of certain kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm associations, agricultural engineering and chemical and processing industry enterprises and associations and scientific research institutes and production pacesetters participated in the plenum.

The plenum examined the question of the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the republic party organizations tasks ensuing from its decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It".

A report was delivered by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following comrades participated in the discussion: B.V. Kachura, first secretary of the Donetskiy Obkom; V.F. Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvovskiy Obkom; A.V. Gitalov, leader of a tractor brigade of the Kolkhoz imeni 22d CPSU Congress of Kirovogradskaya Oblast's Novoukrainskiy Rayon; Yu.N. Yelchenko, first secretary of the Kiyevskiy Gorkom; Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom; A.P. Pankov, first secretary of Odesskaya Oblast's Saratskiy Raykom; M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, first secretary of the Zaporozhskiy Obkom; L.A. Lyubchenko, chairman of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz of Zhitomirskaya Oblast's Andrushevskiy Rayon; F.T. Morgun, first secretary of the Poltavskiy Obkom; B.A. Mironov, general director of the "Kherson Combine Plant imeni G.I. Petrovskiy" Production Association; N.V. Umanets, first secretary of the Chernigovskiy Obkom; V.I. Ilin, chairman of the Nikolayevskiy Oblispolkom; M.V. Khorunzhiy, minister of agriculture of the UkSSR; I.K. Lutak, first secretary of the Cherkasskiy Obkom; N.I. Sklyarenko, animal husbandry brigade leader of "15th Anniversary of October" State Pureblood Station of Kiyevskaya Oblast's Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy Rayon; V.L. Filonenko, chairman of the UkSSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; G.A. Bogdanov, chairman of the VASKhNIL Southern Branch Presidium; and V.P. Mysnichenko, first secretary of the Kharkovskiy Obkom.

The closing remarks at the plenum were delivered by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy.

The plenum unanimously passed a resolution on the question under discussion which will be published.

Shcherbitskiy on Food Program

WA281450 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Account of V.V. Shcherbitskiy report at Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee 24 June 1982 Plenum on Food Program]

[Text] Comrades! This May's CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed a question, prepared on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, of exceptional importance -- economic, social and political. In the scale of the tasks which it advanced and its impact on the life of our society the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum will undoubtedly, like the 1965 March Plenum, go down in history as an outstanding, truly landmark event in the life of our party and the entire Soviet people.

The report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showed the results of the purposeful work done by the party since the Central Committee March Plenum on the development of agricultural production, analyzed in depth the state of affairs in the country's agrarian-industrial complex and determined the ways to solve the central problem of the 1980's -- the food problem.

The plenum unanimously, wholly and fully approved the proposals and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and instructed the party, state and economic-planning authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations to make them the basis of practical activity in implementation of the Food Program and the consistent realization of the CPSU's agrarian policy. And it should be mentioned particularly today that the development and implementation of this policy are inseparably connected with the name and activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Leonid Ilich's ability, in Lenin's words, to take into consideration in good time and know where to concentrate one's main forces and attention and translate the grand concepts of policy and economics into the language of practice, the ability to channel the willpower and energy of the party and all the working people into the achievement of great goals, is manifested with tremendous strength here, as in the accomplishment of other important and urgent state tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, which was developed in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and which underpins large-scale tasks with a wide-ranging system of measures for the development of the material-technical facilities of agriculture and the sectors connected with it. The plenum also confirmed CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees submitted by the Central Committee Politburo which tackle questions of vital importance for the agrarian-industrial complex.

The fact that the agrarian-industrial complex is for the first time highlighted as a uniform, independent subject of planning and management is of fundamental significance. A big part in the accomplishment of the impending tasks will also be played by measures to improve the economic conditions of the operation of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to bring them up to strength with skilled personnel, increase the rural workers' material interest and strengthen party leadership. It is also difficult to exaggerate the significance of major measures for a further improvement in the rural population's housing, everyday and sociocultural living conditions.

Thus literally every clause of the Food Program is supported by both a solid material and well-conceived organizational base. All this corresponds to the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and is in line with party policy aimed at a rise in Soviet people's well-being.

The very preparations for the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which were under the direct leadership of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, were a concrete embodiment of the Leninist work style which has become established in all the activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo. The documents examined by the plenum were drawn up with regard for accumulated experience, the opinions of scientific, specialists and experienced leaders

and the proposals of all republics. Essentially, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, the material of the plenum reflects the collective thought and will of the entire party. And it is perfectly logical that the decisions of the May Plenum and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which represents a new contribution to the theory and practice of communist building, have been received by the communists and all Soviet people with great satisfaction and enthusiasm and have been unanimously approved by the working people of the Soviet Ukraine.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum also examined organizational issues. The plenum elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The plenum changed Comrades S.A. Shalayev, Ye.I. Chazov and V.S. Kostin from candidates to members of the CPSU Central Committee.

The material of the CPSU Central Committee plenum elicited a broad response abroad. The plenum's decisions and the adopted Food Program graphically demonstrate the Soviet Union's peace-loving aspirations and show as convincingly as could be that for the CPSU and the Soviet state concern for man and the good of the people was and is now the highest goal and an immutable law. And this truth cannot be repudiated by any fabrications of anti-Soviet propaganda and the dirty insinuations of those who maliciously slander our country, the socialist system and the CPSU's agrarian policy.

"In order for our plans of creation to be realized," Leonid Il'ich said in the report at the Central Committee plenum, "we need to preserve peace." Soviet people and the planet's entire progressive community highly appreciate the efforts of our party and state to avert the threat of a new war.

A tremendous impression worldwide was produced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly Second Special Disarmament Session. This message and, primarily, the Soviet Union's solemn undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons which it contained was perceived by Soviet people and all the world's peace-loving forces as a major political act of historic significance.

The people of the Soviet Ukraine fully support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful and fruitful activity of the Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in the strengthening of the economic and defense might of our country and the consolidation of universal peace. The results of the recent elections to the local soviets, which were conducted well and in organized fashion everywhere and with the high activeness of the electorate, are convincing testimony to this.

There is no doubt that the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum will reveal even more fully the fundamental advantages of the socialist system of the economy, raise the authority of socialism still higher and consolidate its positions as the decisive force of the progress of all mankind and the reliable bastion of peace and the people's security.

Main Results of Implementation of the Party's Agrarian Policy and the Tasks of the Development of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex.

The indicators of the development of agricultural production since the March (1965) Plenum Plenum cited in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum convincingly corroborate the correctness of the policy formulated at that time. This policy, which was developed in the decisions of subsequent Central Committee plenums and the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses, has constituted the basis of the CPSU's modern agrarian policy -- a scientific and correct policy, from which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, we have not retreated and never will retreat.

Our agriculture took a truly major step forward in the 15 years. This may be seen in the example of our republic also. Approximately R61 billion or 3.6 times more than in the same preceding period were channeled into the development of this sector in the three 5-year plans. There was a qualitative renewal of agriculture's material-technical

facilities as a result. The value of the fixed production capital on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes amounted to R43 billion compared with R12 billion in 1965. The power-worker ratio increased by a factor of 3.5 and power consumption by a factor of 4.2. The area of irrigable and drained land expanded by a factor of 2.5 and now constitutes 4.8 million hectares. Mineral fertilizer use increased by a factor of 3.6. The specialization and concentration of production, interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration were extensively developed.

A number of essentially new sectors servicing agriculture such as engineering for animal husbandry and fodder production, rural construction and formula food and microbiological industry were created. Agricultural engineering was further developed. The fixed production capital of industry's food sectors increased by a factor of 2.7.

A most important result of implementation of the party's agrarian policy were the profound positive changes in the rural population's living and work conditions and the solution of many social questions. In our republic, for example, kolkhoz members' pay has more than doubled compared with 1965, while sovkhoz workers' pay has almost doubled. Their pensions and social security have improved. Payments from the social funds have increased. The cultural level of the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers has risen markedly. Approximately 380,000 specialists currently work in the republic's agriculture. There has been a change in the appearance of many of our villages. The rural inhabitants' way of life has become considerably more meaningful and interesting and spiritually richer.

The consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the selfless labor of the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, specialists and industrial workers have produced tangible results. Despite the fact that the republic's agriculture has repeatedly been subjected to the cruelest tests, particularly in the last 3 years in succession, this sector's average annual gross product increased from R19.5 billion in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to R28.5 billion in the 10th or 47 percent. Labor productivity in this time almost doubled.

As far as the basic types of farming and animal husbandry product are concerned, the growth of their production is characterized by the following data:

	(Annual average, millions of tons)		
	1961-1965	1976-1980	% Growth
Grain	29.3	43.2	147
Sugar beet	34.1	53.9	158
Vegetables	5	7.6	152
Fruit and grapes	2.2	3.9	177
Meat (liveweight)	3.3	5.1	156
Milk	14.5	21.8	150
Eggs (millions)	7.2	13.5	187

Thus the gross harvests of grain, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit and berry products increased by a factor of 1.5-1.8 and production of meat per 100 hectares of land from 77 to 124 quintals and milk from 341 to 517 quintals.

It is very important that the production of agricultural products systematically outpaced the growth of population, which has increased by 4.6 million or 10 percent in the republic compared with 1965. As a result per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased 47 percent, milk and dairy products by more than one-third and eggs almost twofold. There was also an appreciable rise in the level of vegetable, fruit, vegetable oil, sugar, fish and fish product consumption.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, truly much has been done since the March Plenum. But this is no longer sufficient. The food problem, as the report at the plenum said, is far from having been removed from the agenda.

In overall calorie content our people's food ration corresponds to and is even higher than the physiological norms, but the structure of the diet needs to be improved: the demand for meat and dairy products is not being satisfied fully and the level of consumption of vegetables and fruit is inadequate.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum analyzed in depth the reasons for this situation. The point is that the growth rate of the population's monetary income and effective demand are still outpacing the rate of increase in the production of a number of food products. It should also be borne in mind here that official retail prices of basic foodstuffs in our country remain stable. In addition, in the last three 5-year plans the population in rural localities declined by 3.5 million, while the urban population increased by more than 8 million in the republic. Nor can we fail to take account of the fact that there is an increase from year to year in food product purchases in the state trading system by the rural population itself.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee plenum observed, there has been a deceleration in recent years in the rate of increase in agricultural production. The reasons for this are to be found in certain disproportions which have evolved in the development of sectors of the agrarian-industrial-complex, the inadequate level of the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and incomplete provision with mineral fertilizers and herbicides.

The serious weakening of the effect of economic levers and stimuli is also being reflected negatively. In particular, the purchase prices for certain types of agricultural product are failing to ensure the necessary reimbursement of production costs. All this has to a considerable extent brought about a decline in the economic efficiency of many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in recent years.

Mention must also be made of the fact that the land, fertilizer, equipment and other fixed capital are not being used with due efficiency on all farms. There are also many shortcomings in the organization of the procurement, storage, shipment and processing of and trade in agricultural products.

The imperfection, unwieldyness and comminution of the existing system of the management of agriculture and the sectors connected with it is influencing the state of affairs. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz initiative is frequently fettered by the rooted practice of bureaucratic administration and petty tutelage. Their organizational-operational independence has been weakened.

All this required effective, large-scale measures aimed at removing the difficulties and disproportions which have arisen and increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. It is to this that the country's Food Program is subordinated.

The preparation of this program was a fundamentally new step in the system of our planning and management of the socialist economy. The program is an embodiment of a goal-oriented, comprehensive approach to the solution of a major socioeconomic problem.

A most important singularity of this approach, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, consists of linking and uniting the work both of agriculture itself and the sectors of industry, transport and trade which service it and subordinating their entire activity to achievement of the common final goal -- production of a sufficient quantity of high-quality food products and their delivery to the consumer. In other words, it is essential to effect our entire economy's more flexible switch to the accomplishment of tasks of the further development of agriculture and the sectors servicing it.

Another important feature of the Food Program is the emphatic switch to predominantly intensive factors of growth, which constitutes, as is known, the basis of the party's present economic policy. "This," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "is the most efficient and practically sole possible way to solve the food problem also."

The Food Program sets the task of an improvement even in the present, 11th, 5-year plan of supplies of meat, milk and fruit and vegetable products together with the satisfaction of demand for bakery products, groats, eggs, fish, potatoes and sugar. In the 12th Five-Year Plan the main accent should be put on an even further increase in the consumption of meat, vegetable oil and the main types of vegetable and fruit.

To achieve the set goals it is planned to channel into the development of the agrarian-industrial complex approximately one-third of total capital investments in the entire national economy. Here the program continues the party's policy of the further development of agriculture: it is planned to increase fixed production capital in this sector by a factor of approximately 1.5 in the decade, kolkhoz and sovkhoz power capacity by a factor of 1.6 and mineral fertilizer supplies by a factor of 1.7. There will be an expansion of the area of reclaimed land.

Many proposals were expressed in the course of the formulation of the Food Program concerning an increase in capital investments and material-technical resources for securing high and guaranteed production volumes. The instruction contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report that it is essential that in the process of the formulation of annual plans and the next 5-year plan the USSR Gosplan and Council of Ministers find additional resources for this purpose is very significant in this connection.

For our part, we must all adopt the most effective measures to make the fullest use everywhere of available resources, production-technical potential which has already been created and everything that is and will be at the agrarian-industrial complex's disposal.

The question of foreign economic relations is also worked up carefully in the program. It proceeds from the need to reduce food imports from the capitalist countries. This is all the more important in that the leadership of certain states is endeavoring to make conventional commercial transactions like grain sales a means of pressure on our country and an instrument of political pressure. We have never been and do not intend to be reconciled to this, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared. The CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously supported such a formulation of the issue.

The boundaries outlined for the 1980's, including those for our republic, are quite high and difficult. We have, after all, to increase the average annual gross grain harvest by 10-11 million tons and raise it to 53-54 million tons. Production of sugar beet is to rise to 60 million tons, that of meat (in dressed weight) is to exceed 4.6 million tons and that of milk 24 million tons.

In drawing up the republic Food Program, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we are being guided primarily by the fact that these frontiers must be reached without fail for this is essential for uninterrupted food supplies to the population. The republic Food Program, a draft of which has already been preliminarily examined in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and is now having the finishing touches put to it by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, is an organic component of the uniform Food Program of the country. It will determine concrete tasks of the development of agriculture and other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex and an improvement in supplies to the population and outline the ways to tackle them. Food program of oblasts and rayons and, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, comprehensive plans of the development of the farm and an increase in the production of agricultural products are being compiled.

We proceed in all this work from the fact that each oblast and rayon, each sector and each labor collective is obliged to make the maximum contribution, beginning this very year, to the accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

We are also guided by the fundamental determination of the plenum that the republic and oblast party and soviet authorities are responsible both for the formation of the all-union food stocks and the food situation in their own regions. In other words, each oblast must not only fulfill obligations to the state but also cater to the maximum extent for its need for the products produced locally. This is the task: ending

altogether or reducing to a minimum imports from outside of the oblast of wholemilk products, early potatoes, the majority of vegetable and fruit and berry crops and, as a rule, meat in the next few years. The oblast food programs should be geared to this.

Utmost Intensification of Agriculture and the Sectors Connected With It -- Decisive Condition of the Successful Implementation of the Food Program

A key element in the solution of the food problem is a further upsurge of agriculture. And an increase in gross grain harvests is, as before, task No 1. The sole path of its solution under our conditions is a further appreciable increase in yield.

In order to reach the planned production volumes it is essential that we raise the cereals' yield to 30-31 quintals per hectare in the present 5-year plan and to 32-33 quintals in the next 5-year plan compared with the 26.1 quintals in the last 5-year period. Thus the average growth for the republic over the decade is to constitute 6-7 quintals or 23-25 percent. We must proceed from this in determining the limits with respect to zones, oblasts, rayons and farms also. Whereas in the Stepnaya zone the increase in yield is to correspond roughly to the republic-average indicators, in the Lesostepnaya zone it has to be raised in the next 5-year plan to 33-34 quintals and in the Polesskaya zone to 26-27 quintals per hectare.

It is essential to continue to pay constant attention to securing the planned gross harvests of our leading food crop -- winter wheat -- particularly its strong and valuable varieties, and also to an increase in the production of groats. At the same time earnest measures must be implemented for an increase in the gross harvests of forage crops. After all, it is no secret that insufficient supplies of concentrated feed have a negative effect on the rate of development of animal husbandry. For this reason it is necessary to increase the attention paid to the cultivation of barley, oats and leguminous crops, particularly corn.

We must do everything possible to raise the production of corn grain to 8-10 million tons, that is, double it, in the present 5-year plan. Specific ways to tackle this most important task were comprehensively examined this March at a republic seminar-conference. Practical recommendations were formulated which need to unfailingly be implemented everywhere in order to obtain no less than 7-7.5 million tons of corn grain or 36-37 quintals per hectare this very year.

The Food Program has also set our republic crucial tasks in an increase in the production of beet sugar. Production thereof is to increase by a factor of 1.7 in the decade. A difficult task. It will require a considerable improvement in the state of affairs both in best growing and in the sugar industry. No references to so-called objective factors can justify the fact that last year alone the farms of Vinnitskaya, Khmel'nitskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Ternopol'skaya oblasts fell 1.5-3 million tons short in supplies to the state of sugar beet raw material. And can it be considered normal when we annually experience a sugar shortfall of thousands of tons solely owing to the great length of time it takes to refine the sugar.

Concrete measures to increase the efficiency of sugar beet production are determined in the republic "sugar" scientific-technical program, whose ultimate goal is to increase the sugar yield per hectare of beet sowings to 38 quintals. The task now is to ensure that all these measures be fulfilled universally and in planned manner. In particular, it is necessary to make extensive use of the Yampol' experience.

It is well known that our republic accounts for one-third of all-union vegetable oil production. The Food Program plans a 1.4-fold increase therein over the decade. For this it will be necessary to fundamentally improve the cultivation of sunflower and develop a new sector for us -- the production of oil-bearing rape -- the harvest of seeds of which is to have been raised by 1990 to 210,000-230,000 tons, and also considerably expand the soybean area. For this reason it is very important to disseminate more actively the experience of the foremost farms of Krymskaya Oblast in the cultivation of high soybean harvests, that of Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast in the cultivation of rape and the initiative of the workers of Zaporozhskaya Oblast's Vol'nyanskiy Rayon and Odesskaya Oblast's Vol'nyanskiy Rayon and Odesskaya Oblast's Saratskiy Rayon in increasing the oil yield per hectare of sunflower sowings.

Much also needs to be done to improve supplies to the population of potatoes and to increase their quality. In a number of oblasts, particularly L'vovskaya and Ternopol'skaya, the gross harvests of this crop have declined in recent years, while Poltavskaya Oblast has even begun to import potatoes. This will not do. It is also necessary to expand the zones for the cultivation of early potatoes, primarily in the republic's southern oblasts.

A big place in the Food Program is assigned an increase in the production of fruit and vegetable products. And it is not simply a matter of securing the envisaged quantitative growth. It is important to broaden the selection of vegetables, fruit and berries and the cultivation of table grape varieties and implement measures for a considerable increase in supplies to the population of fresh produce in the winter-spring period. It is necessary for this purpose to develop hothouse farming more actively and make fuller use of the possibilities of specialization and the favorable climatic conditions of the southern oblasts, which can and are obliged to cultivate more commodity produce for supply to the cities and industrial centers of our republic and other republics.

In the accomplishment of these tasks a very responsible role is assigned the UkSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade V.A. Lisitsyn). It has performed a certain amount of work in the year that it has been in existence, but is not yet showing its full worth. The UkSSR Glavplodvinprom (Comrade V.G. Lysenko) also needs to build up the production and improve the quality of fruit and berry products.

It should be clear to everyone that the tasks for an increase in the production of plant-growing products set by the Food Program may only be tackled successfully on the basis of a further rise in the standard of farming and an improvement in all its components. And for this it is necessary to complete more quickly the introduction of scientifically substantiated farming systems which take account of the natural-economic conditions of each oblast, rayon and farm and strive to ensure that they become law for the kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists and leaders. Together with this it is important to increase supervision and organizing work with respect to the implementation of all the measures outlined by the "Agrokompleks" target program and the plan for an increase in soil fertility and ensure the efficient assimilation of industrial techniques.

Paramount significance is now attached to an improvement in seed growing. Organizations of the specially created "Sortsemprom" system of the UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture, which are as yet coping inadequately with the tasks entrusted to them, are obliged to supply the farms with first-class cereal, oil-bearing crop and perennial grass seeds. Last year the specialized enterprises of this system sold the kolkhozes and sovkhozes less than one-third of their needs for such seeds. There has been a slackening of attention to seed growing in Zhitomirskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts, where the quality of the cereal and oil-bearing crop seeds has declined even in recent years. The situation concerning the production of sugar beet seeds at enterprises of the UkSSR Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade N.F. Kulinich) has deteriorated. The "Ukrsortsemovoshch" Association is allowing serious shortcomings to occur in the supply of vegetable crop seeds to the farms. Both the oblast and republic organizations need to draw the necessary conclusions from this and adopt the necessary measures.

A high standard of farming is inconceivable without scientifically substantiated crop rotation, mastery of which presupposes a rational sowing structure and the optimum fallow areas in the south, use of the most effective field-fertilizer and tilling systems and the implementation of anti-erosion measures. Yet far from everything is yet as it should be with respect to crop rotation in a number of oblasts. According to the accounts, they have been introduced (and not for the first year). But in actual fact the rotation is being disrupted continuously. Yet this is the basis of the system of farming. And it is time for the agricultural authorities, primarily the UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy), to make a proper study of this fundamental issue.

It is common knowledge what significance in the accomplishment of the tasks of agricultural intensification is attached to fertilizer. But many farms of Sumskaya, Odesskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts are enging inadequately in the production of

organic fertilizer, while on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kiyevskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and certain other oblasts mineral fertilizer output is far lower than the norm.

A special chemicalization organization -- the republic "Ukrsel'khozkhimiya" Association (Comrade V.I. Sakhnenko) -- has been created here. But many of its subdivisions are building up the work volume extremely slowly. Their share, for example, of work on the application of mineral fertilizer constitutes only 19 percent and of organic fertilizer 38 percent. Some R732 million -- 2.6 times more than in the previous 5-year plan -- are being allocated in the current 5-year plan to strengthen the "Sel'khozkhimiya's" material-technical facilities. The UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the oblispolkoms must use these funds proprietorially and to the greatest effect. In particular, it is necessary to perform work more persistently on the creation of modern agrochemical complexes, taking advantage of the experience of Khar'kovskaya Oblast's Pervomayskiy Rayon, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

An ever growing role in an increase in farming stability is performed by reclamation. No less than 1 million hectares of irrigable and 1.3 million hectares of drained land will be commissioned in the Ukraine in the decade. It is planned to complete the construction of the Dunay-Dnestr and Kakhovka irrigation systems and the second stage of the Dnestr-Donbass Canal, begin the installation of a third stage of the Severo-Krymskiy Canal, the first stage of the Priazovskaya irrigation system and Serogozskiy Trunk Canal and initiate the construction of a Dnestr-Bug hydrosystem.

By 1990 reclaimed areas will have reached 6.4 million hectares in the republic -- every sixth-seventh hectare of agricultural land. We are obliged to use this invaluable wealth with the greatest effect. Yet in the last 5-year plan alone the plant-growing product shortfall in terms of the projected level on reclaimed areas was over 20 percent and last year 25 percent. The UkSSR Council of Ministers should adopt additional measures to ensure the comprehensive development of the areas of reclaimed-land farming and to obtain the projected yield on each hectare.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to dwell on the tasks of an increase in the production of animal husbandry products. Questions of the development of this sector were examined in detail, the speaker observed, at a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum in July of last year. Therefore permit me to set out the main tasks connected with implementation of the Food Program. The factor of intensification, that is, an appreciable increase in productiveness, also comes to the forefront in animal husbandry, as in other sectors.

In dairy stockbreeding this specifically means that the per cow milk yields have to have been increased by a minimum of 400 kilos by the end of the current 5-year plan and raised to 2,700 kilos. By 1990 the milk yields have to be increased a further 300 kilos, that is, raised to 3,000 kilos. Again, these are average indicators for the republic. But in areas of developed dairy stockbreeding, in which category all the suburban zones of our industrial centers fall, the task is to obtain no less than 4,000 kilos of milk per cow.

What are the ways to tackle these tasks? The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum pointed to the need, primarily, to perfect the qualitative composition of the herd and improve pureblood breeding and the breeding of highly productive breeds of animals. These are urgent tasks for our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. After all, let's face it, in the race for livestock numbers many farmsteads are currently keeping a considerable number of old, unproductive cows, and zootechnical and veterinary services have not been properly organized there. For example, there has been a considerable decline in recent years in Chernovitskaya Oblast in the introduction to the herd of primapara heifers and a reduction in the numbers of purebred livestock. And this is the result: in an oblast where not that long since 3,000 kilos of milk per cow were obtained, the current yield is less than 2,600 kilos. Positions are being surrendered for the same reasons in Kiyevskaya Oblast, where last year the per cow milk yield was 520 kilos less than in 1977.

Of course, there must also be an appropriate approach in each specific instance. Where the density of the heard is high, the main accent must be put on improving it. Where productiveness is high, but the livestock numbers are insufficient, the main task must be to increase them with a simultaneous further improvement in the productive qualities. There are also, of course, farms where both the density of the cows and the milk yields are low. Everything here must be tackled comprehensively. Understandably, the final say on these matters must belong to the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and local agricultural authorities.

As far as an increase in meat resources is concerned, the main direction, with regard for the fodder structure in the republic, remains an increased in beef production. The Food Program sets the task of increasing the delivery weight of the livestock to 400-500 kilos. This will require the extensive application of intensive methods of fatterning and a sharp increase in the weight gains and, on this basis, a reduction in the fattening period. For this reason it is necessary to transfer meat production more quickly to a specialized footing, relieving the dairy farms of young stock which they do not need. It is also necessary to continue work on creating the parent herd of livestock bred for meat. Nor can we relax attention to such fast-maturing sectors as hog raising and poultry breeding for meat. It is also necessary to make full use of the potential of sheep and rabbit breeding.

Naturally, the speediest creation of a strong, stable fodder base is of decisive significance for an upsurge of animal husbandry. The fodder problem is still a bottleneck on many farms. This applies particularly to Dnepropetrovskaya, Odesskaya, Khar'kovskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts.

The Food Program sets the task of an increase in the decade in the production of all types of fodder in our republic by a factor of 1.3-1.4. This means that in 1985 we have to obtain on the kolkhozes and state farms 91 million tons of feed units and in 1990 over 100 million tons compared with the 73 million tons in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

But this is one aspect of the question. Presently the lack of balance of the fodder, particularly in protein, and its feeding without proper preparation are leading to some of the fodder resources, including grainforage, being used irrationally. This is why it is very important to fully implement the measures for an increase in the production of fodder protein and build up the capacity of the formula food industry and the production of full-value feed outlined in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

It is essential to complete as soon as possible in every oblast the complete transition of fodder production to an independent specialized sector. This task has been tackled pretty well in Chernigovskaya, Ternopol'skaya and Khersonskaya oblasts and was recently accomplished in Kirovogradskaya Oblast. In a word, the republic has good experience, and it must be disseminated more actively.

Concrete directions and volumes of work with respect to solving the fodder problem are determined by the comprehensive plan of the development of fodder production. Its fulfillment should be under the daily supervision of the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, Central Committee departments and UkSSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen.

Comrades! The policy of the intensification of agricultural production is confronting science with critical tasks. "Soviet scientists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, "have done much for the upsurge of agriculture. But that with which we could rest content yesterday is manifestly inadequate for tomorrow and even today. It is from this that science should proceed."

Some 207 scientific establishments and educational institutions employing 16,000 research assistants are involved in the development of agricultural problems in our republic. The potential is, as you can see, considerable. But far from all its components are working with due results, and duplication and pettiness of subject matter have not been eradicated.

With regard for the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and VASKhNIL Southern Branch presidiums, ministries and departments, VUZ's, all scientific establishments and their party organizations must specify their research plans and concentrate the efforts of the scientist collectives on the solution of the most pressing problems. They are indicated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

The reference is primarily to the speediest cultivation and introduction of new high-yield varieties and hybrids, particularly of corn with a short vegetation period, legumes and vegetable crops, soybean, perennial grasses and sunflower, and also highly productive breeds, types and lines of animals, the completion of progressive industrial and biological techniques and rational feeding systems and the creation of biologically active substances, effective preservatives and so forth. It is also no less important to tackle more purposefully the tasks of ensuring the comprehensive processing of agricultural raw material, the development and introduction of waste-free technology at food enterprises, an improvement in the selection and nutritional and gustatory properties of the products and also a reduction in the use of food raw material for industrial purposes.

For the purpose of accelerating the introduction of completed development it is essential to make more extensive use of such forms of science's ties to production which have shown themselves to good advantage as the science-production associations, scientific establishments' cooperation with rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and others.

A big place in the report was occupied by the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum for the accelerated development of all sectors cone connected with agriculture, primarily those which cater for the storage and processing of the products and their delivery to the consumer. Currently with respect to a number of items it is not the production but the lagging of this sphere which is being reflected increasingly in the level of satisfaction of the population's food requirements. For this reason it is extremely important to assimilate fully and with the greatest effect the resources allocated by the state for a buildup of the capacity of the processing enterprises and the material-technical facilities of storage and the retooling of these sectors and to find additional resources for this. Efforts here should be geared primarily to the accomplishment of the following tasks:

first, an increase in sugar industry capacity in order to have reduced the refining season at least to 100 days by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan;

second, striving to ensure that capacity for the processing of livestock and milk correspond to the raw material resources;

third, the accelerated development of oil and fats industry, particularly its warehouse facilities;

fourth, a considerable strengthening of the material-technical facilities of local food industry;

further, it is necessary to increase considerably refrigerator and elevator capacity; and

finally, the adoption of measures to ensure that in this 5-year plan even no less than 80 percent and by 1990 practically all potatoes, vegetables and fruit be stored in main warehouses.

The most serious attention also needs to be paid to the development of packaging.

All these and other tasks must be concretized by the UkSSR Gosplan in terms of specified times and reflected in the republic, oblast and rayon food programs and ministry and department measures.

The strengthening of direct relations between the procurement and processing enterprises and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the transition to the acceptance of livestock, poultry, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruit directly on the farms and the shipment of these products by procurement organization transport will be of significance for ensuring the preservation of the products and an increase in their quality.

A struggle against losses, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, must be waged as resolutely as can be and all along the line, in the sphere of consumption included. Everyone knows full well what a considerable waste of food products, particularly bread and cereals, is permitted in canteens, restaurants, sanatoria and recreation centers. This is a consequence of the low quality of food preparation in a number of cases, the shortage of packaged foods, a reluctance to make greater use of vegetables and, sometimes, the outrageous attitude of some people toward food products.

In addition, many cities are as yet involving themselves insufficiently in the use of food waste. The UkSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade V.D. Ploshchenko), the UkSSR Ministry of Trade (Comrade V.G. Starunskiy), the Ukoopsoyuz (Comrade S.V. Litvinenko) and the workers' supply administration and workers' supply department leaders and also the oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms need to pay attention to this. On the other hand, it is necessary to considerably raise the standard of consumption, which presupposes, first of all, a solicitous, economical attitude toward products.

The accomplishment of many of the tasks advanced in the Food Program will depend to a great extent on the on-schedule commissioning of facilities of the agrarian-industrial complex. There was pointed discussion at the CPSU Central Committee plenum about the fact that the plans of the construction of certain important projects are not being fulfilled. This applies fully to our republic also. Initial capacity at the Kiev Macaroni Factory and the Glukhov and Melitopol' meat-packing plants, a brewery in Simferopol' and many animal husbandry premises, silage and haylage installations and potato and vegetable repositories were not commissioned last year, for example.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy criticized the UkSSR Ministry of Rural Construction, which in the construction of a vegetable factory over 5 years in Kiyevskaya Oblast's Brovarskiy Rayon has assimilated little more than half of the allocated resources. As a consequence, this year Kiev citizens have not received approximately 10,000 tons of vegetables which they could have had. The situation is no better at construction projects being handled by this ministry on Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast's "Novoannovskiy," Khar'kovskaya Oblast's "Progress" and Krymskaya Oblast's "Ukraina" sovkhozes. It is now the seventh year that the UkSSR Ministry of Industrial Construction has been "installing" a hothouse center on Kiyevskaya Oblast's "Sovki" Sovkhoz, which should have been producing 2 years ago.

Nor are the quotas being met fully this year either. A particularly big lag has been allowed to develope in the 5 months with respect to such due-for-completion projects as the Stryy and Glukhov meat-packing plants, the Kupyansk Milk-Preserving Plant, a cheese factory in Dneprorudnoye, a fruit repository in Sumy and formula food plants in Khersonskaya and Zaporozhskaya and mills in Chernigovskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts. The construction of powerful sugar refineries which are to be introduced in 1984-1985 is proceeding unsatisfactorily in Vinnitskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts.

Certain chemical industry facilities are being installed at a slow pace in Dneprodzerzhinsk, Rozdol, Yavorov and Pervomaysk, as are microbiological facilities in Tripol'ye and also at agricultural engineering enterprises in Zaporozhskaya, Cherkasskaya and Rovnenskaya oblasts.

Such an attitude toward the said construction projects testifies to certain leaders' filure to understand their particular significance. We can no longer put up with this. Together with the appropriate ministries and departments and trade union and Komsomol authorities the obkoms and oblispolkoms need to examine with respect to every project the reasons for the nonfulfillment of plans and adopt exhaustive measures for the on-schedule commissioning of all enterprises. Ukrainian Communist Party Central secretaries and departments must effectively monitor this work. It is essential to be strictly guided by the CPSU Central Committee plenum instruction to the effect that construction projects of the agrarian-industrial complex are the country's priority construction sites.

We must also perform fully and on schedule all planned work on rendering sponsorship assistance to oblasts of the RSFSR's nonchernozem zone.

A large number of agricultural and food engineering associations and enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizer and chemical plant-protection agents and products of microbiological synthesis is concentrated in our republic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed. The party organizations, leaders and collectives of these enterprises, design bureaus and scientific research institutes bear particular responsibility for an increase in the manufacture and timely supply of machinery, equipment, spares and mineral fertilizers and for the increased technical standard and quality of the product.

It is utterly intolerable that in the 5 months a number of plants, particularly the Voroshilovgrad Crankshafts Plant, the "Zhdanovsel'mach," the "L'vovsel'mach," the Ternopol' Combine, the Sinel'nikovo Spring, the Krasnodon Auto Parts and Dzhankoy Engineering plants, and certain enterprises of the UkSSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and UkSSR Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry undersupplied the republic's farms alone with a large quantity of spares, sprinklers, rolled metal, lumber and other products. There is evidently something for the enterprise party committees and the people's control authorities also to work on here.

Efforts must now be concentrated on accelerating work on the completion of the transition to the manufacture of the T-150 crawler tractor and a mounted fodder-harvesting combine and the expansion of the production of combined units and soil-cultivating machines, parparticularly anti-erosion machines and those combining a number of production operations, and complete sets of equipment for feed preparation. It is no less important to increase the manufacture of modern corn- and beet-harvesting equipment.

Together with an increase in the manufacture of mineral fertilizer in this 5-year plan of 23 percent and of chemical plant-protection agents by a factor of 1.7 particular attention in chemical industry should be paid to an increase in the production of phosphorous and concentrated fertilizers and a broadening of the range of toxic chemicals. Microbiological industry enterprises must provide agriculture better with protein preparations, amino acids, enzymes, feed vitamins and antibiotics.

Great significance is attached to the speediest assimilation and full use of installed capacity, particularly at enterprises producing mineral fertilizers and engineering plants. There is considerable potential here, and the fullest use must be made of it. It is necessary, in particular, to universally support the initiative of the collectives of agricultural engineering enterprises of Khar'kovskaya Oblast on the ahead-of-schedule introduction and the speediest assimilation of capacity, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Everyone evidently understands, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, what exceptional importance is attached to the measures confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee for the social reorganization of the countryside. It is planned to channel amost R160 billion into their realization countrywide in the 1980's. "This is a big figure even for our dimensions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. But it is not only a big figure. It is a big policy aimed at erasing the social differences between city and village. And, consequently, the realization of one of our program requirements scientifically substantiated by Marxism-Leninism."

The need for such measures is dictated by life itself. In a number of regions the countryside is experiencing a shortage of labor resources, and the number of those employed on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is declining. This applies primarily to Sumskaya, Chernovitskaya, Ternopol'skaya and certain other oblasts.

This process may be regulated primarily on the basis of a further improvement in the rural workers' work, living and social conditions. This is convincingly attested if only by the experience of the experimental-show villages. The provision with housing here is greater by a factor of 1.3, children's establishments by a factor of 1.7, canteens by a factor of 1.5 and hospitals by a factor of 5 than in the remainder. And the result? Compared with 1960 the population in these villages has increased 22 percent, and almost two-thirds thereof, furthermore, is aged from 16 to 40. Many high

school graduates remain to work on their own farms here. The rate of increase in the gross product, income and labor productivity is higher by a factor of 1.5-2 than in the republic on average. At the same time questions of the creation of suitable social-everyday conditions for the population are being tackled very slowly in many villages.

Considering this, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and UkSSR Council of Ministers have approved a comprehensive program of the sociocultural development of villages for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the period through 1990. As a whole, it corresponds to the tasks set by the Central Committee May Plenum and will be an integral component of the republic's Food Program.

Implementation of the outlined measures will make it possible by the end of the next 5-year period to have brought close to the norms in the majority of oblasts the level of the rural population's provision with sociocultural and everyday facilities. There will be a considerable increase in the volume of consumer services and an improvement in water and gas supply and the telephone service in centers of population. The task is to complete this year, in the main, the construction of kolkhoz and sovkhoz central estate access roads. It is also necessary to sharply increase the rate of installation of roads to other rural centers of population and stockbreeding farmsteads, intending the completion of this work, as a rule, in the current and next 5-year plans. Proceeding from the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the UkSSR Council of Ministers should to this end revise the plans for road building in the countryside adopted earlier.

The purposeful and full use of the resources allocated by the state and the kolkhozes is essential for fulfillment of the program. Some R6.8 billion is being channeled in the current 5-year plan even into the said goals and road building in our republic. No fewer resources evidently will be allocated in the next 5-year plan also. It is therefore important to strengthen the production facilities of the rural construction organizations in every possible way and actively enlist all construction organizations in rural construction.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it expedient for an average of 15 percent of the capacity of urban house-building combines to be used for the construction of homes, schools and preschool establishments on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The union republic councils of ministers have also been authorized to channel into the construction of homes and cultural-everyday facilities on economically weak farms up to 10 percent of capital investments allocated for the construction of nonproduction facilities in cities and industrial centers.

These are fundamentally important decisions. And in conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments and the oblispolkoms the UkSSR Gosplan must submit concrete proposals on how these goals of the plenum will be realized in the republic.

It is also important to make fuller use of the accumulated experience of the solution of social problems in the countryside. In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, for example, as much housing per 1,000 persons is now built in the countryside as in the cities. Other social tasks are being tackled in a well-conceived manner here also. And it is not fortuitous that the outflow of manpower from the countryside has declined here. There is also pretty good experience in a number of rayons of Zaporozhskaya, Krymskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Khar'kovskaya, Donetskaya, Khersonskaya and other oblasts.

At the same time it is necessary to render rural workers the utmost assistance in the construction and improvement of their own homes and find opportunities to increase the sale to them of bricks, slate and other building materials. Many people in the countryside wish to build and will build if they are helped. This is an effective way of retaining manpower on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In general, the more thoroughly and energetically we engage in housing and sociocultural construction in the countryside, the more productive rural labor will be. And all forces should be channeled into the accomplishment of this task.

While paying the main attention to the development of social production, the speaker observed, it is essential to make maximum use of all other sources of an increase in food resources. One such are the public's private subsidiary farms and also the horticultural-vegetable cooperatives. Their share of the production of meat, milk, poultry, potatotes, vegetables and fruit is very significant. Last year the number of pigs and sheep in private use increased 8 percent, and there was also an increase in the numbers of cattle. Raising livestock on a contractual basis with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes expanded.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum deemed it necessary to continue to increase assistance to the private farms on the part of the state, local soviets and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Particular attention should be paid to an improvement in the organization of purchases of product surpluses from the public. Greater assertiveness and interest should be displayed by the consumer cooperatives, UkSSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders here.

Fuller use must also be made of enterprise subsidiary farms. There are currently 3,300 of them in the republic. It is necessary to create such farms where there is the potential for this more quickly. But the main thing is to organize their work well, particularly with respect to the use of food waste for the fattening of hogs, the introduction in agricultural use of poor-quality land and the farming of fish in the ponds which exist at some enterprises. It is also necessary to engage in apiculture and the cultivation of meadow mushrooms. The practice of pooling enterprise resources for the creation of hothouse centers and highly mechanized fattening complexes is giving a good account of itself, as the experience of Khar'kovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, L'vovskaya and certain other oblasts shows.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the Food program embraces the entire complex of problems of the development of agriculture and the sectors connected with it. And it is very important that all components of the agrarian-industrial complex have a precise plan of action, that all our cadres be properly oriented toward the maximum use of all available potential and that our people perceive as soon as possible the real fruit of the implementation of the plans outlined by the party.

Tasks To Improve Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex and Perfect the Economic Mechanism

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum deemed it essential to implement large-scale measures to improve management of the agrarian-industrial complex and perfect its economic mechanism. And this is natural. The considerable changes which have occurred in recent years in the level and nature of the production forces in the agrarian sector of our economy demanded a simplification of the structure of management and its greater flexibility and efficiency and the removal of superfluous components, parallelism and duplication. Nor can we fail to take account of the fact that the organizations servicing agriculture are now linked inadequately with the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the evaluation of their activity is frequently not dependent on the final result obtained on the farms.

The conditions which have evolved have led to a weakening of the economic interest of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and a violation of cost accounting principles. And this has been reflected negatively in the efficiency of agricultural production. It is sufficient to say that in a number of oblasts some farms are producing milk, meat and vegetables at a loss and there is increased kolkhoz indebtedness to the Gosbank.

"The methods of management and planning, means of incentive and the opeating mechanism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "must create the conditions for highly productive labor." The measures oulined by the plenum for planning and managing the agrarian-industrial complex as a single whole at all levels and an improvement in economic operating conditions will undoubtedly contribute to the implementation of these fundamental principles and an increase in responsibility for the end results of production. They are set forth in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees which were ratified by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and which, like the USSR Food Program, were published in the press.

In implementing the said measures we are faced with a great deal of organizational work: forming agrarian-industrial associations in the rayons and oblasts and their councils and selecting the personnel.

Possessing such effective levers as planning, capital investment ceilings and material-technical supply, the agrarian-industrial associations will have a real opportunity to use with the greatest results on the basis of the mutually profitable cooperation of all sectors the potential that has been created in the countryside and allocated material and financial resources resources for the accomplishment of a fundamental task --an improvement in food supplies to the population. Uniform management of the agrarian-industrial complex will make it possible to unite in practice the efforts of all its sectors for the purpose of their proportional and balanced development, at the same time releasing a considerable number of specialists for work directly in production.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum attached much importance to the further strengthening of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their increased organizational-operational independence. And this is understandable. After all, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are the foundation of all agricultural production.

Speaking of the practical tasks in this connection, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy singled out three major, fundamental questions.

First, the need for the all-around consideration of the production and natural-climatic conditions in which the farming is conducted and the development in the leaders and specialists of a creative, enterprising approach to matters, independence in decision-making and socialist initiative.

Second, it is extremely important to rid ourselves as quickly as possible of instances of bureaucratic administration, petty tutelage, a memorandum style of leadership of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and incompetent interference in questions of technology and operational control. It is not now the job of the personnel nor is it the time to dictate from above to farms what to do when and how. "Trust in the leaders, an exacting and concerned approach to their activity, the encouragement of initiative and at the same time an increase in personal responsibility for the entrusted assignment," the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, "such is the essence of party policy in this matter."

The plenum forbid anyone to demand of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes the fulfillment of any assignments not provided for by the national plan and to request information other than that established by state accountability. This rule must be strictly observed at all levels, and there can be no exceptions.

In this connection the republic Central Statistical Administration and Gosplan need to raise considerably the level of work on an analysis of current national accounting and on this basis promptly frame appropriate proposals for the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, UkSSR Council of Ministers and other republic authorities.

And, third and finally, it is necessary to increase supervision of the observance of democratic principles of management and enhance the role of intrakolkhoz democracy. Both regular general assemblies, fully empowered assemblies, and the truly collegial work of the kolkhoz boards and brigade and division councils are important here. What has been said also fully applies to a further improvement in the democratic system of sovkhoz worker and employee participation in management.

All these questions demand the constant attention of the primary party organizations, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms and soviet and agricultural authorities.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to say:

The serious measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for an improvement in the economic situation in the countryside represent altogether in scale and depth and impact on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes without exception a most important economic-political act. Permit me to remind you of the most important of them.

First, the increase as of 1 January next year in the purchase prices for many types of products and also the introduction of additions to the prices for products produced under the worst conditions and on loss-making and unprofitable farms. State expenditure to this end will constitute R16 billion a year, which will make it possible to raise the aggregate profitability of the agricultural enterprises.

Second, state assistance is being introduced for housing construction and the installation and upkeep of children's preschool establishments, pioneer camps, clubs and other cultural-everyday facilities and roads on loss-making and unprofitable kolkhozes, for which it is planned to allocate annually from the budget R3.3 billion for the country.

Third, kolkhoz and sovkhoz Gosbank loan debt totaling R9.7 billion is being written off and also repayment of the loan debt of unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the order of more than R11 billion is being rescheduled (up to 10 years).

Fourth, pay on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being improved, and use in sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex of the brigade and collective contract and the piece-rate-plus-bonus system is being expanded. The payment of additional amounts for uninterrupted service is being extended to animal husbandry workers on the sovkhozes, and they will be granted additional paid leave. The salaries of sovkhoz leaders and specialists will rise by an average of 30 percent. It is also planned to extend the practice of payment in kind, whose role was diminished in recent years, which weakened the basis for the development of private subsidiary farming and restricted the possibilities of the kolkhoz market.

Thus the material interest of the rural workers is increased. Simultaneously there is an increase in the role of moral incentives also. An important measure in this field is the establishment of the honorific title "Honored Worker of USSR Agriculture".

Further, appreciable changes are being made to the relationships between the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the organizations servicing them (the "Sel'khoztekhnika," "Sel'-khozkhimiya" and construction, reclamation and procurement organizations). Together with the fulfillment of the plans of specific services the results of agricultural production will also be made the basis of an evaluation of the work of these organizations and awards to their leaders and specialists.

In 1983 even the state will additionally channel over R30 billion into the realization of the said measures. These are huge resources, and it is extremely important to do all within our power to ensure that the additional opportunities which have been granted us be used to the maximum effect and result in an impressive increase in production.

This has to be mentioned yet again because, as numerous facts testify, a drop in kolkhoz and sovkhoz income is frequently caused not so much by objective factors as oversights in leadership, lack of personal responsibility and sometimes, outright lax management. For example, in Ternopol'skaya Oblast the kolkhozes ended both 1980 and 1981 with losses. A reason for this was that virtually no use was made of the mechanisms for thinning out the sugar beet. Prior to this year there were no mechanized links or detachments for the cultivation of this basic crop. As a consequence, direct labor expenditure on the production of 1 quintal of sugar beet is twice as high as in Khar'kovskaya, Poltavskaya or Cherkasskaya oblasts. Many of the oblast's rayons are failing to pay due attention to economic work and the introduction of efficient cost accounting. And it is not fortuitous that all types of animal husbandry product are loss-making here.

Or take the following question. Large-scale animal husbandry complexes and specialized farmsteads have been created in the republic in recent years. Some R5.6 billion was invested in their construction and outfitting in the last two 5-year plans alone. But they are frequently used extremely inadequately. This applies particularly to the operation of the dairy complexes in Chernovitskaya and Volynskaya oblasts and complexes for the production of beef in Kirovogradskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts and for the production of pork in Vinnitskaya and Sumskaya oblasts. As a consequence, the production capacity of the complexes has not been fully assimilated in the republic on average also, owing to which they annually undersupply a considerable quantity of milk and meat.

We have many examples of the efficient work of the interfarm enterprises and associations. The Beliki Cattle-Fattening Enterprise in Poltavskaya Oblast has obtained approximately R16 million profit in the last 3 years alone. A pretty good addition to the kolkhoz budget. Good results are being achieved on a steady basis by Chernigovskaya Oblast's Linovtsa Enterprise, Khmel'nitskaya's Dunayevtsy, Odesskaya's Izmail and others. Unfortunately, their experience and the possibilities of interfarm cooperation for an increase in production and a strengthening of the economy of the farms are being used unsatisfactorily in a number of oblasts, and the facilities that have been created are not producing the due returns.

The agricultural ministries and the oblispolkoms are instructed to immediately investigate the state of affairs with respect to each enterprise and complex and tackle all questions concerning their provision with fodder, livestock head and equipment. The UkSSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Comrade V.L. Filonenko) must, finally, provide for the complete retooling of these enterprises. And the obkoms must hold more accountable those who fail to display initiative, are not concerned for the proprietorial use of the potential that has been created and allocated resources and display a negligent, careless attitude toward their entrusted assignment.

It is also very important to analyze nonformally and in depth the state of affairs on all economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes, get to the bottom of the reasons for the lagging, implement comprehensive measures for an improvement in their work and assist in the development of the material-technical facilities, reclamation and chemicalization and personnel reinforcement. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees put particular emphasis on the strengthening of the economy of such farms and allocate large resources. But they will produce real fruit only if these farms are headed by people capable of really taking advantage of the tremendous assistance of the state.

Some 560 persons, including approximately 300 to the economically weak ones, have transferred since the start of this year in the republic from management authorities to work directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In addition, 200 leaders and specialists have transferred from advanced farms to work on lagging ones. This work should be continued until the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are fully staffed with highly qualified personnel.

Subsidiary enterprises and works are of considerable assistance in strengthening the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. On the kolkhozes alone they produced approximately R200 million profit last year. But it is bad that only three oblasts -- Krymskaya, Zakarpatskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya -- were responsible for two-thirds of these resources. One wonders why this important lever of increased income is disregarded in other oblasts.

Measures have been developed in the republic, the speaker observed, with respect to literally all fields of the intensification of agricultural production. It is now necessary to specify and supplement them with regard for the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and ensure their complete implementation.

The immediate task is to achieve this year even an appreciable increase in the productiveness of farming and animal husbandry, secure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans for the purchases of products and their timely processing and full preservation and create a dependable basis for successful work in subsequent years.

A good example here is being set by the workers of the farmsteads of Cherkasskaya Oblast, whose socialist pledges were approved by the CPSU Central Committee. In the 5 months the daily weight gains of cattle in fattening here constituted 627 grams and the delivery weight 415 grams, and almost 1,000 kilos of milk have been obtained per cow. As a result purchases of meat have increased by 8 percent, eggs by 4 percent and milk by 1 percent. The Chernigovskaya and Krymskaya stockbreeders are working well. At the same time a serious lag has been allowed to develop on farms of Chernovitskaya, Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Odesskaya and certain other oblasts. It is essential to make use of the pasturing period as well as possible everywhere for a rise in livestock productiveness and an increase in the production and procurement of milk, meat and other products.

Organizing and Political Work for Implementation of the Food Program

The CPSU Central Committee plenum instructed the party, soviet and economic-planning authorities, farm and enterprise leaders and primary party organizations to initiate active organizing and political work on the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, the Food Program and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees adopted in connection with this.

Over 1.1 million CPSU members and candidates -- more than one-third of the Ukrainian Communist Party -- currently work in the countryside in the republic. They are united in almost 34,000 primary party organizations. Some 532,000 communists are employed directly in agricultural production, which is almost 40 percent more than by the time of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Of the communists on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, machine operators constitute one-fourth, one out of seven is a stock-breeder and one out of nine a specialist.

There has been a marked rise in the level of the primary party organization secretaries. They all have higher or secondary education, and the majority of them have graduated from a good school of production and are specialists.

It follows from what has been said that there has been a marked increase in our possibilities for increased party influence in all areas of agricultural production. The task is to ensure that every party organization be a combat, cohesive collective, actively influence the creation among the workers of a healthy moral-psychological climate, boldly set about big, promising tasks and make skillful use of the rights, primarily the right of supervision, granted by the party rules. This is particularly important now, when the operational independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is broadening considerably.

In connection with the formation of agrarian-industrial associations the question arises as to the coordination of the efforts of the party organizations of the collectives incorporated in these associations and their concerted actions. The obkoms and Central Committee departments should give thought to the forms of this coordination. It would evidently not be out of place to turn to the already accumulated experience of the work of the party organization secretary councils. This also applies to the trade union and Komsomol organizations.

A most important role in all organizing and political work on the practical implementation of the Food Program belongs to the raykoms -- the authoritative, combat conduits of party policy. The activity of our republic's party committees was analyzed in depth at the previous Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed, as you recall, the reports of the Donetskiy Gorkom and Nikopol'skiy Raykom on implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses.

The analysis made at that time showed that not all party committees are yet coping in full with their duties or displaying an ability to ensure fulfillment of the set tasks under any circumstances. Thus in Zaporozhskaya, Krymskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts all rayons increased the production of animal husbandry products in the last 5-year plan, which cannot be said of Donetskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya oblasts. There can be only one concluding conclusion: it is necessary to raise the standard of work of the raykoms and gorkoms and increase their influence on the development of agricultural production. The CPSU Central Committee measures for a strengthening of the raykoms and the creation of agricultural departments in them will undoubtedly contribute to this. A decision was also adopted on strengthening the role of the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. These measures have been greeted with satisfaction by the party activists and communists of the republic.

The party committees are obliged to pursue with even greater persistence the policy of an improvement in the selection, assignment and training of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists. Currently 82 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and 96 percent of kolkhoz directors in the republic have higher specialized education. Three-fourths of middle-tier leaders are specialists with diplomas. It is essential in each oblast and rayon and each ministry and department to ensure strict fulfillment of all the measures

scheduled for this 5-year plan in the comprehensive plans for a further improvement in the qualitative composition of agricultural personnel.

An important feature in work with the personnel is ensuring the stability of leadership. It is difficult to count on successful work when there is a frequent change of leaders on the farms. Some 76-80 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors was replaced in Chernovitskaya, Kiyevskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts in the last 5-year plan. How can such a useless practice be explained -- poor knowledge of people or an administrative itch in certain comrades? By both, evidently. It is necessary everywhere to increase the responsibility of the party and management authorities for nominations for executive positions, become better involved in the creation of a reserve of capable, promising workers and their training and perfect the system of the retraining and improvement of kolkhoz and sovkhoz executive personnel.

And one further question. The broadening of the operational independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes presupposes primarily the high responsibility of their leaders and specialists for plan fulfillment and production efficiency. Yet certain party committees are tolerating appreciable shortcomings in work on the selection, assignment and training of personnel. Its standard does not fully correspond everywhere to the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev concerning the completion of the transition of the economy to a predominantly intensive development path. The attempts of certain managers to conceal their lack of dispatch and inability to organize matters behind references to objective factors are not always cut short. The party committees are educating the executive personnel inadequately in a spirit of unity of word and deed. The decisions which are adopted are sometimes not supported by organizing and political work.

Implementation of the Food Program, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, will be a serious test for our personnel, soviets and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations. It should be noted in this connection that almost 526,000 deputies have been elected to the local soviets. The rural Komsomol organizations unite 680,000 Komsomol members and the trade union organizations 6 million rural workers. This is a huge force.

The soviets' tasks for realization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum were determined in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session of 31 May this year and the Presidium decree on this issue. They will be discussed at the first sessions of the oblast, rayon, city, rural and settlement soviets.

The trade unions are called on to work more assertively on an increase in the efficacy of socialist competition, the dissemination of progressive experience and an improvement in people's work, social and recreational conditions.

It is necessary to support in every way the Komsomol's initiative with respect to sponsorship of animal husbandry, the development of rabbit breeding, realization of machine operators' universal primary education, the introduction of industrial techniques and the retention of youth in the countryside.

Attaching great significance to the precise organization of all work on the practical accomplishment of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and UkSSR Council of Ministers passed a work plan whose contents have been published in the press. Similar plans have been compiled in all the party committees.

Some of the measures envisaged in the work plan have already been implemented or are at the stage of completion. Decrees have been adopted in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions ratified by the May Plenum. A draft of the Food Program has, as I have said, been examined. Explanatory work, whose main purpose is to ensure that everyone approach the tremendous tasks which have to be tackled with understanding and a profound awareness of his personal responsibility, has been initiated extensively. Of course, this applies not only to the rural workers but the urban population also. Everyone must feel himself a participant in the solution of the food problem.

Study of the material of the plenum in the system of party training, Komsomol political education, economic education and communist labor schools has been organized and a uniform political day has been held. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the documents of the CPSU Central Committee plenum have been published in the republic in a large edition.

The plenum's decisions are now being discussed in the party organizations and labor collectives and at raykom and gorkom plenums. Obkom plenums will be held in the next few days. It is important that, as required by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, concrete measures be determined everywhere for tackling the tasks set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and implementation of the Food Program. The main thing here is to establish at all levels -- from the brigade and farmstead through the main administration and ministry board -- personal responsibility: who does what, when, where and for what.

All this work must be tied in closely and efficiently with the preparations for the splendid jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In a period of 3 months the UkSSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan and appropriate ministries and departments must complete the elaboration of the republic Food Program. Prior to 1 November it is also essential to have completed the compilation of oblast and rayon food programs and also comprehensive plans for kolkhoz and sovkhoz development. Measures to streamline management of the agrarian-industrial complex must be implemented in the fourth quarter. This work will be coordinated and directed by the recently established UkSSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on the Agrarian-Industrial Complex, whose leadership has been entrusted to Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets, first deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers.

It is necessary everywhere to approach performance of the impending work thoughtfully, having studied and pondered all details in depth, taking account of the fact that it is not only a question of a fundamental turning point in the development of agriculture and the sectors connected with it but also of the progress of our entire national economy.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion:

Exceptionally important and critical work lies ahead of us. Fully aware of its significance and their responsibility, the communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine must multiply their efforts and do everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS HARVESTING CAMPAIGN PROGRESS

PM241545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "In the Country's Fields"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 52.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country by Monday 16 August and 45.1 million hectares had been threshed -- 85 percent of the cut area.

Some 3.1 million hectares of pulse crops have been harvested, as well as 258,000 hectares of fiber flax.

Some 23.3 million hectares are being prepared for winter crops; 3 million hectares of winter crops have been sown.

Agricultural operations are being carried out in difficult weather conditions. Nevertheless, the harvesting rate is rising. During the past week, 11 million hectares of grain crops were cut and 12 million were threshed. (In the previous week, the figures were 10.1 and 10.7 million.) It is worth mentioning that threshing is proceeding at a comparatively higher rate. During the last 4 weeks, threshing progressed as follows: 6.9, 9.4, 10.7 and 12 million hectares. The weekly threshing rates are higher than in all past years (since 1976), except for 1978.

Last week Volgogradskaya Oblast farms harvested the most grain -- 675,000 hectares. Not far behind were Orenburgskaya Oblast machine operators with 667,000 hectares. Here are some other high harvesting results from last week: Saratovskaya Oblast -- 654,000; Rostovskaya Oblast -- 584,000; Bashkirskaya ASSR -- 421,000; Voronzhskaya Oblast -- 408,000; Tatarskaya ASSR -- 273,000; Kuybyshevskaya Oblast -- 272,000; Uralskaya Oblast -- 252,000; Gorkovskaya Oblast -- 245,000, and Ryazanskaya Oblast -- 210,000 hectares.

Sales of grain to the state continue. The level of grain purchases is higher than last year.

Farms in Rostovskaya Oblast have sold more than 2 million tons of grain. More than 2.4 million hectares of grain crops have been threshed in the oblast.

Reception centers in Stavropolskiy Kray added 1.5 million tons of grain on Tuesday 17 August. One-third of the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fulfilled plans for delivering grain to the state. Procurement workers have obtained a substantial amount of grain -- 115,000 tons -- from farms in Budennovskiy Rayon; the annual target for the sale of all types of grain crops has been met. The kray's grain growers are determined to cope with the socialist pledges and deliver 1.9 million tons of grain to the elevators.

Local soviets and participants in the "Keep everything that has been grown!" campaign have the very important job of monitoring grain procurements and displaying an implacable attitude toward losses.

In a number of areas of the country the harvesting rate needs to be appreciably raised. The fall is not far off, yet farms in some oblasts of the RSFSR's Central Region are only just stirring themselves and kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Northwest have only just started harvesting grain crops.

The harvesting of pulse crops is of great importance. The average per yield after threshing is higher than in a number of past years. But the harvesting rate, in the RSFSR for example, is lower than last year. Threshing is slow in the Volga-Vyatka, the Urals and especially the Central Region of the RSFSR.

Last week the rate of soil preparation for winter crops increased. This work is nearly finished in Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Kemerovskaya, Omskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts and in Tatarskaya ASSR. Farms are behind in the RSFSR's Volga-Vyatka, Central-Chernozem and Northwest Regions.

Machine operators in the Kuban have embarked on the mass cutting of corn for silage. Equipment is operating in two shifts. Hundreds of detachments and links are out in the fields. Units producing dehydrated fodder are now operating around the clock.

The summer is waning. But the farmers still have a lot of work. And it is very important to cherish every day!

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23 AUG REPORTED

LD250415 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on 2 million hectares in Belorussia. (0204 GMT)

Grain crops have been threshed on 1.5 million hectares -- over half the grain area -- in Bashkiriya. (0204 GMT)

Grain crops have been reaped on 1/5 of the area in Kurganskaya Oblast. Warm, sunny weather is helping. Mass harvesting of grain cereals has started in Narynskaya Oblast. Harvesting of corn for grain in Uzbekistan has been completed on almost 160,000 hectares; it has produced 1.32 million tons of corn grain. (0400 GMT)

Threshing has ended on the Don fields today. The protracted rains lengthened the harvest, which was gathered without losses. Selling of grain to the state continues. (0800 GMT)

Grain harvesting has been completed in Rostovskaya Oblast; farms are dispatching their 3d million tons of grain. All grain-growing areas of Krasnoyarskiy Kray are now engaged in the harvest. Potatoes occupy almost 96,000 hectares in Ryazanskaya Oblast; picking of early varieties has begun. (1100 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast grain crops have been cut on 1.2 million hectares. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast more than 200,000 hectares of grain has been cut. In northern Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, 275,000 hectares has been cut, which is about 16 percent of the area. Rain has delayed slightly the start of the harvest. (1500 GMT)

Wheat and rye have been planted over almost 200,000 hectares in Altay. (1500 GMT)

Winter-crop sowing has started in Volgogradskaya Oblast. More than 1.7 million hectares have been allocated for winter crops. (1904 GMT)

The area of raised Virgin Land in Uralskaya Oblast has been increased to 50,000 hectares over the last 3 years. Farmers in Dzhanybekskiy Rayon have just completed ploughing for grain over an additional 10,000 hectares. (2005 GMT)

RSFSR CSA DATA ON HARVEST PROGRESS RELEASED

LD241750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on the progress of field operations on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the beginning of this week grain crops have been cut on 38.5 million hectares -- that is more than half the area to be harvested -- and threshed on 32.5 million hectares -- that is 84 percent of the area cut.

Commenting on these figures, (Gennadiy Ivanovich Beglov), deputy head of a main administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that over the past week threshing rates have risen markedly. On average, grain crops are now being harvested on an area of more than 1 million hectares every 24 hours. Two-thirds of all bean crops have now been threshed.

In many southern regions corn cutting has begun. The crop is mainly being harvested for silage. Farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone are pulling fiber-flax. This has been done on 1/10 of the area planted. The rate of potato lifting is now increasing.

One of the most important operations in the countryside at present is the sowing of winter crops. Many farms have to do this at the same time as harvesting. In all, about 6.5 million hectares are sown to winter crops, more than half of that area having been sown in the past week. Sowing is under way virtually everywhere in the republic except for the North Caucasus and Kaliningradskaya Oblast, where the optimum dates for sowing have not yet arrived. A mass sowing campaign has started in the oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Zone.

Immediately after harvesting many farms are beginning to prepare the soil for spring sowing. Winter fallows have now been plowed on 16 million hectares. That is slightly more than 10 percent of the planned area. This operation is being carried out most successfully by machine operators of Ryazanskaya Oblast and [illegible]skaya ASSR, while in Moskovskaya, Kirovskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts farms are [illegible] with autumn plowing. This is also delayed in the Central-Chernozem Zone.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL VIEWS FOOD PROGRAM PLANS

LD231714 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug (TASS) -- "The Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum has become a most important integral part of the party's economic strategy for the next 10 years," stressed Petr Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

In an interview with Soviet journalists he recalled that it is planned that the average annual grain harvest be increased to 238-243 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan, 1981-85, and to 250-255 million tons in the 12th 5-Year Plan. When correlated with the population in 1990 this will be 915-950 kg per person.

"These figures are realistic," stressed Petr Paskar, "as today hundreds of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already exceeded the average grain yield envisaged for 1990."

The first deputy chairman of the Gosplan noted that the main way to increase grain production is to further intensify grain farming and increase the harvest through skillful management in the fields, on the threshing floors and at the elevators. For this an industrial basis for grain seed cultivation is being created in the country.

As for farming, Petr Paskar noted a broad complex of measures to increase livestock breeding has also been elaborated. The program envisages average annual meat production of 17-17.5 million tons (slaughtered weight) in the 11th 5-Year Plan and 20-20.5 million tons in the 12th 5-Year Plan. More milk, eggs and other produce will be produced.

"It is important to stress," noted Petr Paskar, "that the plan calls for an increase in animal husbandry products mainly through increased cattle and poultry productivity."

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN DAILY PRODUCTION -- The Armenian SSR CP Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and the trade unions council discussed the half-year results of livestock and dairy production in the republic. The quantity of large animals in the republic compared to the same period in 1981 has increased by 2.6 percent. Meat production has increased by 6.2 percent; milk production by 2.3 percent; egg production by 7.4 percent and wool production by 2.5 percent. Milk yield per cow has increased by 26 kg and wool yield per sheep by 0.1 kg. The plan for selling meat to the government has been achieved by 103 percent, the milk sales by 107.6 percent, eggs by 108.1 percent and wool by 132.7 percent. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 5 Aug 82 p 1 GF]

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE SALYUT-SOYUZ EXPERIMENTS

LD241146 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Ground Control Center August 24 TASS -- Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya are in good spirits and work efficiently aboard the orbital complex Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-5 - Soyuz T-7. The programme of the joint flight packed with research projects and experiments is being fulfilled successfully.

The visiting crew are conducting today another series of experiments with the help of the Piramig unit and using the information obtained in the course of the Soviet-French mission in order to further study near-earth space. The cosmonauts are using the electronic photometer EFO-1 developed by Czechoslovak specialists to determine the density of the aerosol strata of space origin in the earth atmosphere.

The operations to orient and stabilize the complex that are needed for these geophysical studies are performed by Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, who also take photographs and motion pictures of joint activities, help their fellow crew members and control the work of the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the station.

Under a programme of medical studies, during the first half of the day the sensitivity of the vestibular apparatus and the functional activity of the brain was studied in Svetlana Savitskaya. The characteristics of the cardiovascular system are planned to be determined in Aleksander Serebrov by the ultrasonic method with the help of the "pneumatic" preventive device making it possible to normalize blood circulation under weightless conditions.

The programme of biological and technological experiments on the "Tavria" unit has been completed. During the final stage of the experiments the processes of the electrophoretic separation of a mixture of biologically active substances were registered with the help of holography. The results of the experiments will be used to improve methods of obtaining superpure medical preparations and biological stimulators in weightless conditions.

According to telemetric data and crew reports, the flight of the research complex is proceeding normally.

Savitskaya, Berezovoy, Lebedev, Popov and Serebrov are in good health and spirits.

BRIEFS

KIRGIZ CARDIAC INSTITUTE -- A new cardiological institute has been opened in the Kirgiz SSR. The new institute will greatly contribute to treating cardiac patients in the Kirgiz SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Aug 82 GF]

ARMENIAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE -- The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Science and Technology Commission held a session recently chaired by A.P. Melkonyan, chairman of the Science and Technology Commission. M.P. Edilyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee, addressed the meeting on scientific research work, the Armenian SSR 1981-85 state plan for the introduction of research results into the national economy and the course of the execution of Armenian SSR laws. The session was attended by officials of Armenian ministries, the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and scientific research organizations. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 4 Aug 82 p 1 GF]